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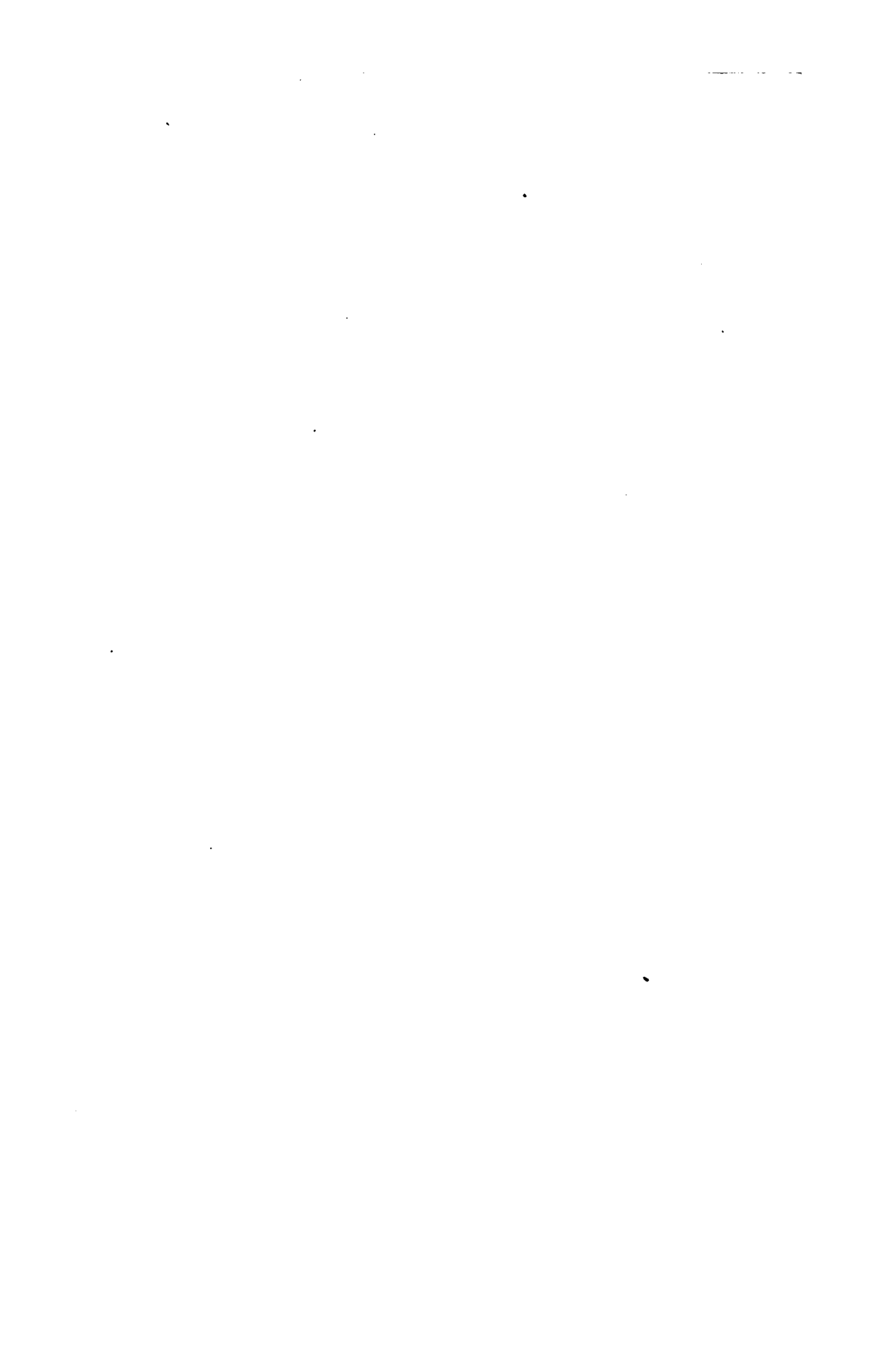




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A CONCISE VIEW  
OF THE SYSTEM OF  
HOMŒOPATHY,

AND

REFUTATION OF THE OBJECTIONS

COMMONLY BROUGHT FORWARD AGAINST IT.

[By *Chas. W. Luther*]



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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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WHEN about seven years ago Homœopathy became first practically known in this country, it was looked upon by both the profession and the greater portion of the unprofessional public as one of the “fashionable follies” of the day, which in its theories and practical pretensions appeared too untenable to require any serious notice, or to have more than the chance of an ephemeral existence. Few indeed were at that time its friends among the public; and by those few it was considered advisable that nothing should be undertaken to force it upon public notice, but rather that a firm and sure basis, derived from its practical success, should be laid in the public mind for its development, lest premature attempts might induce its failure and retard its more general adoption for a long time. This wise plan was firmly adhered to notwithstanding the subsequent most trying, unceasing provocations through gossip, misrepresentations, calumny and abuse. The profession at large treated Homœopathy with silent scorn, and only occasionally public attempts were made in the periodical Medical Press to attack the system and to counteract its quiet but steady progress in public opinion. These attacks, however, signally failed of producing their intended effect, and only contributed to excite public attention and curiosity on the subject.

Thus matters went on quietly till a number of unprofessional friends of the system, who were convinced of its theoretical truth and its great practical advantages, thought it incumbent not only that a more public proof of the value of Homœopathy should be given, but also

that an opportunity ought to be afforded to the poorer classes of the community to partake in the practical benefit, which, from their own experience, they knew could be derived from Homœopathy. For these purposes they established, about twelve months ago, a homœopathic dispensary, to be supported by voluntary contributions, and announced the existence of that establishment openly to the public. This dispensary has been in operation since, and although the right of sending patients to it is limited to the subscribers, the demands for admittance have been so numerous, that it has been necessary to refuse the greater number of the applicants. A Report of this dispensary shall be shortly laid before the public.

The existence of that establishment was hardly made known, when Homœopathy and its friends were so grossly attacked by a portion of the medical profession, that the indignation of every well-thinking person was aroused by these unworthy attempts to crush it, and the supporters of the cause were induced to draw closer together. Instead of a manly, fair and scientific opposition being resorted to, which was expected and desired by all who took any interest in the question of the truth or untruth of Homœopathy, these disgraceful attacks have been continued ever since, and they are so utterly worthless in every point of view, that no person who respects himself, would ever think of replying to them in a direct manner. They bear the best refutation within themselves.\*

However, little as the friends of Homœopathy themselves are moved by this mode of opposition, it has appeared to them likely that by its continuance public opinion might finally be influenced with regard to the doctrine itself, and they have, therefore, thought necessary to adopt such measures as may be calculated to pre-

\* See Appendix III.

teet Homœopathy if necessary, and to diffuse a proper knowledge of the system among the community at large. For that purpose they formed—on the 10th of April, 1845, the birth-day of the illustrious founder of the doctrine—a Homœopathic Society for Ireland, the principal objects of which are to spread correct notions on the subject among the public, and to bring within the easy reach of the profession at large such means as will enable them to study the system in the fundamental works, and to make a proper application of its precepts in practice.

When it is considered how extensive a progress Homœopathy has made on the Continents of both sides of the Atlantic among the best informed portion of the public in general, and not less among the medical profession, one has a right to be surprised that so little notice has hitherto been taken by the medical profession in this country of a subject, which is, by this time, everywhere looked upon as an important progress of medical science. The number of persons of all classes of society who now apply for relief of their ailments to that mode of treatment, is becoming more and more considerable, and it is a question of vast importance to the community to know how far that system deserves their confidence. They naturally look up to the medical profession for a decision of that question, and therefore trust, that whenever the means of forming a correct opinion have been brought within every one's reach, that numerous medical men may deem it their duty to investigate this important subject fairly and candidly.

Public attention has lately been considerably excited by the open adoption of Homœopathy by one of the most respected Professors of the University of Edinburgh, who after examining the theory of Homœopathy with that care which was to be expected from a man of his station, has found it substantially correct, and who only pronounced himself publicly in favor of the system after seeing the correctness of

the theory amply confirmed in his practice.\* A considerable number of professors of medicine at Continental Universities have likewise submitted Homœopathy to the test of severe scrutiny, and after finding it to be true, have openly adopted it. Amongst others we only mention Professors Arnold of Heidelberg, Martin of Jena, Leupoldt of Erlangen, Reth of Munich, Bigel of St. Petersburg, Horatius of Naples, Ribes of Montpellier, Botte of Genoa; Wahlenburg of Upsala, Sweden; Lambrecht of Padua, Amador of Montpellier, &c.; men like Breschet, Marjolin, Amussat of Paris, if not open advocates for the system, substantially coincide with Hahnemann's views. Many other medical men of high standing, and often after a practice of thirty or forty years and more have, after careful investigation, adopted Homœopathy.† Governments known for their prudence in admitting innovations of any kind, like those of Austria and Prussia, after throwing obstacles of every kind in its way, have not only removed all restrictions relating to its practice, but have also thought it just and necessary to give grants of public money and to establish homœopathic hospitals and professorships as a means of instruction and propagation. The subject has been considered by the public at large to be of so great importance, that it has been brought repeatedly before several of the Continental Parliaments, and in Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and Hungary the establishment and continuance of some of the public homœopathic institutions is due to the favourable decisions of the Representatives of these countries.

We cannot help thinking, that, considering the present advanced state of Homœopathy in so many countries, the

\* See an Inquiry into the Homœopathic Practice, by W. Henderson, M.D., &c., Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, and lately one of the Professors of Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. London, 1845.

† See Appendix I.

public have a right every where to claim a fair investigation of the subject from the medical profession. The practice of medicine involves such a vast responsibility and is so intimately connected with the health and happiness of individuals and families, that it appears to be impossible to suppose that the medical profession in this country, who are so justly admitted every where to yield to none in acquirements and love of scientific investigation, will shrink from their evident duty of sifting the claims of Homœopathy in all its particulars.

In conclusion we beg to give the following extracts from an article written by Dr. Chapman in that very valuable periodical, \* the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. p. 188. The writer of "*the Plea of a Convent*," says:

"The duties a medical man owes to the public, the profession and himself, can only be neglected or tampered with at the expense of his conscience and self-respect. He owes it to the public and himself, to investigate any methods of cure that may from time to time be proposed; and he owes it no less to the profession to declare, if it be needful or called for, the grounds of his decision on any objected point. If this holds true in any and every question of practical import, it is imperatively necessary when the question is of a doctrine that implies the necessity of an entire revolution in the practice of medicine."

"I had been for some years in the number of those who ridiculed this doctrine. I not only considered it senseless and absurd, but I thought the practice a positive crime in acute cases, as I considered so much time was lost in doing nothing, during which the patient's life might, perhaps, with the use of energetic means, have been saved. My feelings and my opinions were as much against the system as it is possible for any one's to be."

"One of my children was subject to fits. On any cause of irritation she had one of these frightful attacks. I had exhausted all the resources of art in this case, excepting that of reducing her by frequent doses of calomel, which I would not have recourse to. I

\* Edited by Drs. Drysdale, Russel and Black.—It is published every two months at Edinburgh, and should be in the hands of every friend of Homœopathy.

had occasion in the beginning of 1841, to write to a medical friend in London, and I stated the child's case, and asked if he could suggest any thing for her. I was not aware that he was practising at all, and still less that he was practising homœopathically. He replied to me immediately, informed me of his conviction of the truth of this method, and sent me some medicine, requesting me to try it. I did so, and the child has never had a fit since. The effect at the time somewhat surprised me; but still thinking such treatment absurd, I considered that the disease had worn itself out, that a critical change had taken place in the child's constitution; and, in fact, attributed her freedom from fits to any cause whatever but the powers of aconite, belladonna and chamomilla, I had given her. A few months after I met at Cheltenham another medical friend, who was acquainted with Hahnemann, and was quite an enthusiast for his doctrine. I had some conversation with him on the subject, but set him down for a mere unreflecting zealot. Up to this time my only acquaintance with any writings about Homœopathy was through the objections of its adversaries. It happened that during my absence from Liverpool, some of my patients had been induced to try the homœopathic treatment. Some of the cures could be explained away, but several of them could only be honestly accounted for by admitting the full efficacy of the treatment that had been pursued. "The state of my health did not allow me to make experiments on myself, but I tried them in my family, and began to apply them in the milder cases of disease among my patients. I was immediately convinced that the doses were efficacious, and conviction of the truth of the doctrine followed. I then began to read some of the writings of English homœopathic practitioners, though I must confess that from them I should have derived no satisfaction or conviction, had I not previously had experience of the efficacy of the treatment."

"While on the subject of English writings on our method, I would direct the attention of the reader to Dr. Millingen's remarks on the homœopathic doctrine in his 'Curiosities of Medical Experience.' This gentleman, an allopathic Surgeon to the Forces, adorned with honorary titles, a man of great experience and practical knowledge, dedicates his book to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. While he ridicules some of the theories of Hahnemann, he admits the value of the law and the efficacy of the remedies; and, indeed, gives cases of cure performed by them. I quote his concluding remarks:—'I trust that the few cases I have related will afford a convincing proof of the injustice, if not the unjustifiable obstinacy, of those practitioners, who, refusing to submit the homœopathic

practice to a fair trial, condemn it without investigation. That this practice will be adopted by quacks and needy adventurers there is no doubt; but Homœopathy is a science on which numerous voluminous works have been written by enlightened practitioners, whose situation in life placed them far above the necessities of speculation. Their publications are not sealed volumes, and any medical man can also obtain the preparations they recommend. It is possible, nay more than probable, that physicians cannot find time to commence a new course of studies, for such this investigation must prove. If this is the case, let them frankly avow their utter ignorance of the doctrine, and not denounce a practice of which they do not possess the slightest knowledge.

Despite the persecution that *Hahnemannism* (as this doctrine is ironically denominated) is at present enduring, every reflecting and unprejudiced person must feel convinced that, although its wild and untenable theories may not overthrow the established systems (if any one system can be called established,) yet, its study and application did fair to operate an important revolution in medicine. The introduction of infinitely small doses, when compared, at least, with the quantities formerly prescribed, is gradually creeping in. The history of medicine affords abundant proofs of the acrimony, nay, the fury with which every new doctrine has been impugned and insulted. The same annals will also shew that this spirit of intolerance has always been in the ratio of the truths that these doctrines tended to bring into light. From the preceding observations, no one can accuse me of having become a blind bigot of Homœopathy; but I can only hope that its present vituperators will follow my example, and examine the matter calmly and dispassionately, before they proceed to pass a judgment, that their vanity may lead them to consider a final sentence."

— "The result of my practice has been to convince me that our therapeutics are more safe and efficacious than the means I formerly employed. Whatever comparative failure may have occurred, I have attributed to myself and not to the method; but all things considered, I honestly believe that my success has been much greater in a given number of cases than had I depended on my former resources.

"Have the thousands on thousands who have been treated homœopathically in Great Britain, been all treated ineffectually? Have all those who have considered themselves cured by the use of these remedies, deceived themselves? I hold that if there had been only a thousand, a hundred, ten, even one authentic case of cure, fairly



due to this method, it demands investigation, instead of contempt,—earnest inquiry, instead of abuse or assumed indifference.

“Considering the confessed uncertainty of medicine under the guidance of theories without end, the mere announcement of a law of healing that professes to be of general applicability, should be hailed with joy by the profession, and be examined with hopeful patience, and yet with fear and trembling, lest it should be found wanting; but still, for the very hope’s sake, it should be examined carefully and dispassionately.

—“The time will assuredly come when the sectarian spirit which now distinguishes the different schools, will be lost in a practical science, based on an immutable law, and rising out of an art that has been for long of doubtful value, and certainly one most painful to exercise.

“I, for one, am no believer in human perfectibility, but I indulge a confident hope that Homœopathy will sooner or later exercise such an influence on the profession at large, that all will concur in aiding its development, as being the true foundation of a science of practical medicine.”

The history of the conversion of Dr. Chapman is that of almost all those who at present practise Homœopathy from conviction. First, they sneer in an angry spirit at that doctrine as absurd and ridiculous, not because proper study and convincing trials have proved to them its absurdity, but simply because it does not square with those maxims which are generally received in practical medicine, and which “age and authority have sanctioned.” Further reflection, however, and subsequent trials, generally induced by some accidental circumstance or other, convince them of their mistakes in judging the merits of Homœopathy, and render them afterwards as firm in their adherence to that system as they were before violent in their opposition. We trust and hope that the following pages may become the means of inducing medical men fully to investigate the claims of Homœopathy, and we are certain, that no one who does so in a spirit of candour and fairness, will ever regret the time and labour he spends on this interesting subject.

# HOMŒOPATHY EXPLAINED,

AND

## OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

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### PART I.

#### BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY.\*

THE homœopathic system of medicine, which has of late so largely occupied public attention, and excited so much discussion amongst persons in all classes of society, owes its origin and complete establishment to the philosophic

\* As the terms "Homœopathy" and "Allœopathy" will constantly recur in the following pages, we shall at once explain their meaning. The first term is formed of the two Greek words, *ὁμοιος*, similar, and *πάθος*, suffering, disease, and Hahnemann gave that name to his system to express, that a disease is cured by such medicines as produce in the healthy body a *similar affection* (*similia similibus curantur*). By the second term, formed of the two Greek words, *ἄλλοιος*, dissimilar, and *πάθος*, suffering, he designates the ordinary practice, because it principally consists in employing remedies, which either produce effects of an opposite nature to the symptoms of the disease (*f. i.* purgatives for costiveness, astringents for diarrhœa,) *contraria contrariis curantur*, or which give rise to phenomena altogether different or foreign (neither opposite, nor similar) to those of the disease (*f. i.* a blister for sore throat; derivative method, *counter-irritation*.)

mind, scientific acquirements, and unwearied labours of a German physician, Samuel Hahnemann, who was born at Meissen in Saxony, on the 10th of April, in the year 1755, and died in Paris, on the 2d of July, in 1843, full of years and honours. Previously to the great discovery which will immortalize his name, Hahnemann had acquired a European reputation by his discoveries in chemistry, and was celebrated as a practical physician throughout Germany; yet so dissatisfied was he with the pursuit of his profession, on account of the instability of its rules, the precarious character of its resources, the uncertainty of its results, and, above all, on account of the frequently injurious effects of the violent measures so generally resorted to as remedies, that he did not consider himself justified in continuing a practice, which, though apparently highly scientific in its theory, he conceived to be in reality little more than an empirical and routine application of remedial measures, of which he knew neither the certain effects nor the laws which should determine their choice. He therefore abandoned the practical part of the profession altogether, and, undeterred by the prospect of actual poverty, he preferred supporting himself and family by devoting his attention to chemistry, medical literature, and other pursuits more in harmony with his inclination and principles, until by an accidental circumstance a ray of light broke in upon his observing mind. Whilst engaged, in the year 1790, in translating into German the *Materia Medica* of the Scotch physician, Doctor Cullen, his attention was so much attracted by the various and apparently incompatible properties attributed to Peruvian Bark by that author, that he was induced to try the effects of that substance on himself. He was in perfect health at the time, but to his astonishment, he found, that repeated doses of decoction of bark produced in him febrile symptoms, bearing great resemblance to those of a certain kind of intermittent fever, known by the name of ague.

As bark had long been known as a specific for the cure of ague, his sagacious mind suspected that something more than mere accident had caused this substance to produce symptoms so nearly resembling those of the disease which it cured. This phenomenon made upon his mind an impression similar to that which the fall of the apple made upon the mind of Newton, and from this attack of fever, thus artificially produced, may be dated the origin of Homœopathy.

Struck with the resemblance of the symptoms produced by bark to those of the disease for which this substance is a very general specific, he first conceived the great truth that the curative effect of all medicines depends upon their property of developing in the healthy organism a train of phenomena exactly similar to the symptoms excited by the disease itself. Resting upon this fact, and pursuing a similar method of inquiry by experimenting upon himself with other medicinal substances, he arrived, after long, laborious, and painful researches, at the conviction, that it is an universal law of therapeutics, that *diseases are effectually cured by such medicines as have the power of producing on healthy subjects symptoms similar to those which characterise the disease itself.* Being assisted by a number of zealous disciples, he spent many years in varying and multiplying his experiments with a view to test the reality of this beautiful law, and having finally satisfied his mind of its truth, he resumed the practice of medicine, being no longer obliged to grope in the dark, but having now a sure guide to direct him in the choice of remedies.

Such is a brief sketch of the discovery of Homœopathy. Upon the law of nature thus ascertained and expressed by the axiom, "*similia similibus curantur*,"—a law which has now been abundantly confirmed by more than fifty years' experience, and which several thousands of scientific physicians in all parts of the civilized world unconditionally adhere to, as true and immutable—

the genius of Hahnemann has erected a system of practical medicine, "raising it to the rank of a positive science, and replacing conjecture by a sound and unerring principle."\* Thus, Providence, in its unsearchable wisdom, seems to have selected Hahnemann as an instrument for completing a thorough reform in the therapeutic branch of medical science.

The first experiments which led Hahnemann to the discovery of a general therapeutic law, were made in 1790; and, unlike many of the modern professors of the healing art, that eminent philosopher laboured for a period of six years, with ardour and in silence, before he published anything on the subject. He then communicated his discoveries in a letter to the celebrated professor Hufeland, published in 1796, and it was not till ten years afterwards that he published the first results of his experiments concerning the effects of medicines on the healthy frame, under the title, "*Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis sive in corpore humano sano obviis*," 2 vols., 1805. This was followed in 1806, by a treatise, entitled, "*Medicine founded on Experience*," which contained the elementary principles of the new doctrine, and served as a basis for the first edition of the "*Organon of the Healing Art*,"† which he published in 1810, after twenty years' diligent inquiry and careful observation. This immortal work, one of the most remarkable productions of the human mind, has already gone through five editions, and has been translated into the French, English, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Danish, Swedish, and lately also into the Spanish language. Hahnemann's next great work was his "*Materia Medica*," published in six volumes between 1811 and 1821, which exhibits the effects of a

\* Dr. Curie's Practice of Homœopathy.

† A new translation of the last edition will soon be published by the Irish Homœopathic Society.

great number of medicines on the body in health, and a thorough acquaintance with which is essentially necessary for the proper practice of Homœopathy. The last great work, which Hahnemann published, was "*The chronic Diseases, their peculiar Nature and homœopathic Treatment*," 1st edition, four vols., from 1828 to 1830; 2nd edition, five vols., from 1835 to 1838. In the first volume the author explains his views on the origin of chronic disorders and the rules for their homœopathic treatment; the other four volumes contain the medicines which are best calculated to cure them.

It appears from these dates, that Homœopathy is not quite so new a science as people often imagine; it has not only maintained its position, but has been progressing during fifty-five years of severe trial and persecution, and is therefore not likely to share the fate of other new (so called) systems, which its adversaries have been so ready to predict.

As soon as Hahnemann began to expose the defects of the old medical practice, by shewing the absence of fixed and generally approved of principles, and the consequent want of unity of opinion and action among its professors, and pointed out the law of nature, upon which his harmonious and truly philosophical system rested, and which was evidently calculated to operate a complete revolution in the practical parts of medicine, the whole medical profession in Germany rushed forward to crush that daring reformer; and so determined were they in their exertions to suppress the system, that no means, however unjust and unworthy, were spared to accomplish their object. He never for once answered the abuse, which blind zeal showered unsparingly upon his devoted head; but supported as he was through his whole life by strong christian feelings, he calmly worked on in the cause of truth, having only one steady aim in view, namely, the completion of a system of practical medicine, the establishment

of which, he knew, would be connected with the greatest benefit to his fellow creatures. When his adversaries saw that notwithstanding their opposition the new doctrines spread rapidly among the public, they endeavoured to crush them and their venerable author together, by bringing forward against him some old long forgotten laws, connected with the monopoly of the druggists in Germany of preparing medicines, and were supported in their attempts by the governments of the different German states, who were at that period averse to any kind of innovation. Hahnemann, however, thought it incompatible with his conscience to leave the delicate and laborious preparation of his medicines in the hands of his natural enemies, with whom the success or failure of Homœopathy was a question of the highest importance. He was therefore driven from place to place, and finally compelled to submit to the arbitrary decision of his powerful adversaries, he resolved rather to give up his practice altogether than to continue it under such conditions, and announced his determination openly to the public. Shortly after this, the enlightened Sovereign of Anhalt-Coethen,\* a small German principality, offered to the venerable author of the "*Organon*," an asylum in his dominions, and allowed him to practise his system without any restraint, and also honoured him with the title of Councillor of State. He lived at Coethen up to the year 1835, when he went to reside in Paris. In that great centre of science and art he finally found the full acknowledgment of his merits; his house became the place of rendezvous of men of the highest rank in science and society, and it is most gratifying to his admirers to know, that after a long life of toil, hardship and persecution, he

\* A monument worthy of the great benefactor of his species, to the completion of which contributions have been sent in from all parts of the civilized world, is now being erected at that place.

passed the last seven years of his earthly career in almost uninterrupted peace and happiness. He died in 1843, in the 89th year of his age, acknowledged to be one of the greatest benefactors to mankind, that ever lived.

The disciples of Hahnemann, of whom a small number had collected round him from the beginning, shared the persecution of their illustrious master ; and the fierceness of opposition to him and his system grew more violent and uncompromising, in proportion as its advocates, both professional and unprofessional, increased. However, opposition to a practical science like Homœopathy, where facts produce more powerful effect than the best arguments, has not only not impeded its progress, but on the contrary has accelerated its diffusion very materially. And when its adversaries fight with the arms of abuse, instead of those of science, which has hitherto always been the case with regard to Homœopathy, the friends of the latter become in proportion more firm and enthusiastic. Blind hostility can no more prevent or even retard the full establishment of Homœopathy, than opposition has been able to prevent the establishment of railways, or has interfered with the general adoption of steam vessels, or of any other of the many extraordinary discoveries of modern times, which are founded in truth. Thus, in spite of all opposition, the system of Homœopathy has spread, and taken firm root in every part of the civilized world. The disciples and admirers of Hahnemann have established homœopathic hospitals, dispensaries, periodicals, and societies, in different parts of the Continent and Great Britain, as well as in America ; the homœopathic literature counts several hundred separate works in various languages ; there are now more than two thousand professional men who openly avow their adherence to it, and a great number who have adopted its principles and, actuated by various motives, do not publicly come forward as Homœopaths ; the number of its unprofessional friends among the best educated and most intelligent



portion of the public in every country\* is so great and so rapidly increasing, that the want of properly informed homœopathic physicians is severely felt everywhere. The present state of Homœopathy is most satisfactory,† and we may look to the future with well founded hope and confidence. "Nobody has a right," says an illustrious statesman,‡ "to disturb, paralyse, or impede the intellectual progress of mankind. Such attempts always prove powerless in the end. The feeble human arm cannot long counteract the laws of nature, nor overthrow the order of the universe. Man may effect much if he confines himself to its eternal track ; but he is soon seized, hurried away, and crushed by the great wheel of time, if he attempts to give it a retrograde motion."

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#### LEADING FEATURES OF HOMŒOPATHY.

##### 1st. *Its Fundamental Principle.*

THE basis on which the entire system is founded is a law of nature acting alike on our physical and moral being, and which is briefly and forcibly expressed by the axiom, "*similia similibus curantur*," or, in other words, "like cures like;" the purport of which is, that a *disease*

\* It may not be uninteresting to many to know that "the most illustrious man of the age," the Duke of Wellington, is a warm supporter of Homœopathy, and has contributed to the establishment of the London Homœopathic Hospital by a considerable donation and annual subscription.

† A short statistical account of the present state of Homœopathy will be given in one of the last paragraphs of this book.

‡ Ancillon.

*is cured by such medicinal agents as have the power of developing a similar disorder in a state of health.* In illustration of this principle we may remark, that popular practice, which is coeval with mankind itself, is often surprisingly successful, and when it is so, it generally acts, though unwittingly, upon the homœopathic principle. It is *e. g.* well known that a frost-bitten member is best cured by the application of snow or iced water, while hot applications, in a case of this nature, would impede the cure or even induce mortification. A scald or burn is quickly cured by holding the affected part close to the fire or by applying hot spirits, whereas the application of cold would increase the inflammation and materially interfere with the recovery of the patient. An over-heated person quenches his thirst and cools himself most quickly and safely by taking warm beverages or a small quantity of spirits, &c. There is also scarcely a case in which popular practice acts successfully through medicinal agency, where the curative effects may not be traced to the above principle, namely, that the medicinal substance acts with a specific virtue, because in the healthy body it has the power of producing symptoms similar to those of the disease which it cures. This law affords a satisfactory explanation why the genuine vaccine virus is so certain and efficacious a preservative against the small pox. It is well known that jalap produces griping pains in the bowels of a person in health, and will cure a patient suffering from an exactly similar attack. Mercury produces ulcerated sore throat in a healthy individual, and will cure a disease exactly resembling it. Ipecacuanha causes vomiting in a healthy person, and will cure a patient suffering from a similar disturbance of stomach. In like manner every medicine will cure a disease, the exact image of which it can produce in a healthy individual.

Numerous instances analogous to the above have been collected by Hahnemann from ancient and modern litera-

ture, and published in his celebrated work, the *Organon of the Healing Art*. Though the homœopathic law stands firm without any such support, yet it will not be uninteresting to the general reader to quote a few of these instances, which will serve to convince him more fully of the truth of this all-important law of Therapeutics, upon which Homœopathy solely and exclusively rests. The testimony of the authors quoted is the more important, as it proceeds from medical men of the old school, the greater number of whom wrote before Homœopathy was ever thought of;\* and whilst some of them assert, that a certain substance *has cured* certain diseases, others mention, that the same substance *produces* similar disorders, and yet none of them ever suspected that this could not be the effect of mere accident, but was owing to an unerring law of nature.

Thus the English sweating sickness, which first exhibited itself in the year 1485, and which, more fatal than the plague itself, carried off in the commencement, as testified by Willis, ninety-nine patients out of a hundred, could not be subdued until the profession began to administer *sudorifics*. Since that time, as Sennertus observes, few persons died of it.

A case of dysentery, which lasted several years, threatening the patient with inevitable death, and against which every other medicine had been tried without success, was, to the great surprise of Fisher, cured in a speedy and permanent manner by a purgative, administered by an empiric.

Murray and others, as well as daily experience, informs us, that among the symptoms *produced* by the use of *tobacco*, those of vertigo, nausea, and a feeling of anxiety

\* It would occupy too much space to quote the titles of all the books wherein the authors named mention these instances, but they are to be found, together with the respective volume, chapter, and page, in Hahnemann's *Organon*.

are the principal. Whereas Diemerbroeck, when attacked with those very symptoms, in the course of his close attendance on the victims of an epidemic disease in Holland, removed them by smoking tobacco.

*Agaricus muscarius*, much used by the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, on account of its inebriating effects, produces in them, according to Georgi and others, tremors, convulsions, and epilepsy; and the same substance became a *salutary remedy* in the hands of C. G. Whistling, who used this mushroom with success in cases of convulsions accompanied with tremor. J. C. Bernhardt also used it with success in a species of epilepsy.

It is well known, and has been attested by Murray, Hillery, and Spielman, that *senna occasions* a kind of colic, and *produces*, according to C. Hoffman, and F. Hoffman, flatulency and agitation of the blood, frequently the causes of sleeplessness. It was this innate homœopathic virtue of senna, which enabled Detharding to cure with its aid, patients affected with violent colic and insomnolency.

Stoerck cured a general chronic eruption of a psoric character with *clematis*, and he mentions, that he has observed this plant to produce psoric eruptions over the whole body.

According to Murray, *euphrasia cures* lippitudo and a certain form of ophthalmia; and Lobelius remarks, that it has the faculty of *exciting* inflammation in the eyes.

According to J. H. Lange, *nutmeg* has been found efficacious in hysterical fainting fits, and according to Schmid and Cullen, it *produces*, when given in strong doses to a person in health, fainting, and general insensibility.

It is an old practice to apply *rose water* externally in ophthalmic diseases; and Echetus, Ledelius, and Rau, have seen ophthalmia *produced* by it.

According to Pet. Rossi, Van Mons, J. Monti, Sybel, and others, the *poison sumac* has the faculty of *producing*

pimples, which gradually cover the whole body, and it has frequently *cured* similar diseases according to Dufresnoy and Van Mons.

*Dulcamara* produces convulsions, according to Fritze, and *cures* them, according to De Haen. It also *produces* extensive herpetic eruptions, according to Carrère; and *cures* them, according to Fouquet, Carrère, and Poupart.

*Salanum nigrum* produces swelling of the entire body, according to Rucker; and *cures* dropsy, according to Gatacker and Cirillo.

T. C. Wagner saw pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs produced by *squilla maritima*; and De Haen, Sarcone, and Pringle, have *cured* those complaints by it.

Boerhave, Sydenham, and Radcliffe, *cured* dropsy, by *sambucus nigra*; and Haller informs us, that it *produces* dropsical affections.

D. Krüger, Ray, Kellner, Kaaw, Boerhave, and many other practitioners have observed, that *stramonium* produces a singular kind of delirium and convulsions, and many physicians, amongst others, Sidren and Wedenberg, have *cured* by it demonomania, (a fantastic madness attended with spasms of the limbs). Sidren has *cured* by the same medicine cases of chorea; and, according to Kaaw, Boerhave, and Lobstein, it *produces* similar affections. Schmalz *cured* by its aid a case of melancholy, alternating with madness; and Costa has observed it to *excite* a similar state in healthy persons.

Baglvii, Barbeyrac, Gianella, Dalberg, Bergius, and others, have stopped hemorrhages by the use of *ipeca-cuanha*; and it *excites* hemorrhage, according to Murray, Scott, and Geoffroy. Akenside, Meyer, Bang, Stoll, Fouquet, and Ranoë, *cured* spasmodic asthma, by *ipeca-cuanha*; and Murray, Geoffroy, and Scott, have observed it to *produce* that complaint.

The *St. Ignatius bean* has frequently *cured* convulsions, according to Herman, Valentin, and others; and it

has the faculty of *producing* them, according to Bergius, Camelli, and Darius.

*Arnica montana* has been used since times immemorial for the *cure* of symptoms arising from violent contusion ; and it *produces* similar symptoms, according to Meyer, Vicat, Crichton, Collins, Aaskow, Stoll, and J. C. Lange.

*Belladonna* has *effected the cure* of different kinds of madness and melancholy, according to Evers, Schmucker, Schmalz, Münch, and others ; and it *produces* similar kinds of mental derangement, according to Grimm, Rau, Hasenest, Mardorf, Hoyer, Dillenius, and others.

*Hyocyanus* has *cured spasms*, strongly resembling epilepsy, according to Mayerne, Stoerk, Collin, and others, and it has been observed to *produce* similar affections, according to E. Camerarius, C. Seliger, Huenerwolf, A. Hamilton, Planchon, Acosta, and others.

Rothergill, Stoerk, Hellwig, and Ofterdinger, have *cured* certain kinds of mental derangement by *hyoscyanus* ; and Van Helmont, Wedel, F. G. Gmelin, Laserre, Hünerwolf, A. Hamilton, Kiernander, J. Stedman, Torzetti, J. Faber, and Wendt, saw similar effects *produced* by that plant.

Schenkbecher *cured* vertigo of long standing by *hyoscyanus* ; and Hünerwolf, Blum, Navier, Planchon, Sloane, Stedman, Greding, Wepfer, Vicat, and Bernigau, assert that it has the power of *producing* an analogous state in a high degree.

*Camphor* has a salutary effect, according to the veracious Huxham, in so-called slow nervous fevers, where the temperature of the body is decreased, the sensibility depressed, and strength greatly reduced ; and, according to G. Alexander, Cullen, and T. Hoffman, it *produces* an exactly similar state.

A strong infusion of *tea produces*, as every body knows, a feeling of anxiety and palpitation of the heart, in persons not accustomed to tea ; and, according to Rau, it is an

excellent remedy for those symptoms, if produced by other causes.\*

Hufeland *cured* lethargy by *opium*, which *produces* lethargy, as every one knows. It is equally well known, that opium *produces* costiveness, and dangerous cases of costiveness have been *cured* by its use, by Lentilius, Tralles, Wedel, Wirthenson, Bell, Heister, Richter, F. Hoffman, and others.

In a species of spasmodic asthma, designated by the name of Millar's, *musk* has been found to be almost specific; and T. Hoffman has observed it to *produce* a similar affection.

It is well known that retention of urine is one of the most common and most painful symptoms which the use of *cantharides* *produces*, as J. Camerarius, Baccius, De Hilden, Forest, J. Lanzoni, Van der Wiel, Werlhof, etc., attest. Cantharides administered internally, and with precaution, ought consequently to be a very salutary homœopathic remedy in similar cases of painful dysury. And this is in reality the case: for without enumerating all the Greek physicians, who used *meloe cichorii*, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Capo di Vacca, Reidlin, Th. Bartholin, Young, Smith, Raymond, De Meza, Brisbane, and others, *performed cures* in cases of very painful ischury, that was not dependent on any mechanical obstacle, with cantharides.

\* A very similar case is mentioned by Dr. Copeland, in his Dictionary of Practical Medicine, part iv. p. 177. "In the summer of 1820," says he, "I was requested by a practitioner to see the daughter of a clergyman, residing in Westminster, labouring under most violent nervous palpitation, which had resisted the means advised by several physicians, who had been consulted. She was thin, delicate, and highly nervous. Finding that the usual remedies for nervous palpitations had been prescribed, without any relief, I suggested that a strong infusion of green tea should be given three or four times a day, and continued for a few days. Relief immediately followed, and perfect recovery in two or three days."—Dr. Black's Treatise, p. 43.

It is well known that the waters of Teplitz, like all other warm sulphureous mineral waters, *excite* the appearance of an exanthema, which strongly resembles the itch, so prevalent among persons employed in wool-working. It is precisely this homœopathic virtue which they possess, that *removes* various kinds of psoric eruptions.

From the writings of Beddoes and others, we learn that English physicians have found *nitric acid* of great utility in salivation and ulceration of the mouth, occasioned by the use of mercury. It has these salutary effects, because it is capable of *producing* salivation and ulceration of the mouth, as attested by Scott, Blair, Aloyn, Luke, J. Ferriar, and G. Kelly.

*Arsenic* could never have affected so many remarkable cures of cancer in the face, as witnessed by numerous physicians, amongst others by Fallopius, Bernhardt, and Rønnow, if it did not possess the homœopathic power of *producing* in healthy persons very painful tubercles, which are cured with difficulty, as witnessed by Amatus Lusitanus; very deep and malignant ulcerations, according to Henrich and Knape; and cancerous ulcers, as testified by Heinze. The ancients would not have been so unanimous in the praise which they bestowed on the magnetic arsenical plaster of Angelus Sala, against pestilential buboes and carbuncles, if arsenic did not, according to Degener and Pfann, *give rise* to inflammatory tumours, which quickly turn to gangrene and to carbuncles or malignant pustules, as observed by Verzascha and Pfann. Arsenic is a well known specific for the cure of certain kinds of intermittent fever, as asserted centuries ago by Nicholas Myrepsus, and subsequently placed beyond doubt by the testimony of Slevogt, Molitor, Jacobi, J. C. Bernhardt, Lüngken, Fauve, Brera, Darwin, May, Jackson, and Fowler; and it has the faculty of *exciting* the symptoms of certain forms of ague, according to Amatus Lusitanus, Degener, Buchholz, Hæn, Knape, and many others. Alexander, as well as Sir G. Blane,



tells us, that arsenic is an excellent remedy in cases of angina pectoris ; and Tachenius, Guilbert, Præussius, Thilenius, and Pyl, have seen it *produce* very strong oppression of the chest ; Griselius, a dyspœna approaching even to suffocation ; and Majault, in particular, saw it *produce* sudden attacks of asthma excited by walking, attended with great depression of the vital powers.

Marcus speedily *cured* an inflammatory swelling of the tongue and throat with *mercury*, which, according to daily experience, *produces* inflammation and tumefaction of the internal parts of the mouth, frequently even when merely applied to the surface of the body, as observed by Degener, Friese, Alberti, Engel, and many others. Selig recommends the use of mercurial preparations in the treatment of angina accompanied with purpura ; Hamilton, Hoffman, Marcus, Rush, Colden, Bailey, and Michaelis, in the treatment of other kinds of malignant quinsey, and it is well known that *mercury produces* those affections, etc. etc.

The number of such instances, as quoted above, could be greatly increased from Hahnemann's "*Organon* ;" however our space is limited, and we wish at the same time to bring forward some similar instances of great interest, collected by Dr. Black,\* from more recent authors.

We read in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," vol. ii. p. 220 :—"It will be admitted by all, that *arsenic* has often been found *successful* in intermittent fevers, and considered by some preferable to quinine, when the disease is attended by inflammatory determinations."—And on the other side Boudin thus writes :—"Sometimes the strength and frequency of the pulse is increased, and diminished afterwards ; and Mr. Biott has remarked in these changes of the pulse a *sort of periodicity*, (Boudin's own italics.) I have myself seen a quotidian intermittent fever *produced*, which I was obliged to treat with quinine, on one of my patients, who had taken for the

\* Treatise, p.

cure of ichthyosis, 24 centigrammes (about five grains) of arsenious acid, within twelve days. His fever appeared at a time when no similar disorder was reigning in town." (*Traité des fièvres intermittentes*, par J. C. M. Boudin. Paris, 1842.)

This is confirmatory of the pathogenetic effects of arsenic, as collected by Hahnemann, (*Mat. Med.* vol. 1), who states that it causes tertian, quartan, sometimes quotidian fever, the symptoms of which closely resemble ague.

Dr. A. T. Thomson, in talking of arsenic as a tonic in intermittent fevers, adds: "It is not easy to explain the manner in which it produces its beneficial effects, as it sometimes produces symptoms, *at variance with our notions of those, which follow the exhibition of a tonic, and yet it cures the disease!*" A glance at the *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann would explain the difficulty—it is homœopathic to ague.

Dr. Rush, in speaking of Dr. Martin's specific, which was chiefly composed of arsenic, says: "In several cancerous ulcers the cures he performed were complete. In Cooper's *Surgical Dictionary*, (5th edit. p. 284,) we find, "Iustamond thought arsenic a specific for cancers. It unquestionably cures numerous ill-looking sores on the face, lips and tongue, and is one of the best remedies for lupus."

On the other hand, Dr. Paris says, speaking of the effect of arsenical fumes—"It deserves notice, that the smelters are occasionally affected with cancerous disease of the scrotum similar to that which affects chimney-sweeps." (*Pharmacology*, 7th ed. vol. ii. p. 96.) Dr. Pereira says, "The fumes from these works (where arsenic is sublimed) is most injurious to neighbouring vegetables and animals; in the human subject, eruptions, principally about the lips and nose, are *produced* by them." (*Mat. Med.* i. p. 375.) Hargens noticed ulcers with burning pains from the internal use of arsenic; and

ulcers which bleed easily and have a thin scab. (Hufeland's Journal, part xx. p. 1.) Heinge saw a cancerous ulcer *caused* by arsenic, which progressed to such an extent, that the leg was obliged to be amputated. (Hufeland's Journ. Octbr. 1843, p. 38.)

Arsenic is much vaunted in many cutaneous affections. "Much benefit will be derived in obstinate cases of nettle-rash from small doses, gradually increased, of Fowler's Arsenical Solution." (Library of Pract. Med. i. 476;) and Fowler himself observed an eruption *caused* by arsenic, which resembled nettle-rash. (Fowler's Reports, &c., p. 97.)

It is the opinion of the large majority of medical men that mercury is necessary for the cure of syphilis; some may give it alone as a specific; others, in small quantities alternated with aperients, or it may be applied externally; and, on the other hand, Dr. Copeland says, "Persons long or habitually exposed to the fumes of quicksilver are generally afflicted with ulcerations of the mouth and throat, painful affections of the periosteum, joints, limbs, and ligaments, particularly after exposure to cold; eruptions on the surface of the body, and all the affections to which the term pseudo-syphilis has been applied." (Copeland's Dict. of Pract. Med. I. 125.)

Dr. Mackintosh says,—“(Since that period) I have applied the black wash to above forty cases, and in two-thirds of these some degree of soreness in the mouth with considerable mercurial fetor has been *produced*, in the space of from the fifth to the tenth day. It was then calculated that the hundred-thousandth part of a grain of mercury could not have been received into the system.” (Practice of Physic, ii. p. 299.)

Numerous other eminent authorities admit that mercury *produces* all the symptoms of the disorder in question, ulcers in the throat, copper-coloured blotches, nodes, etc. (Patisier, traité des maladies des Artisans, Paris, 1822; Mérat in Dict. des Sciences Médicales, vi.; Dr.

Murphy in *Med. Chir. Review*, Octbr. 1839, p. 483 ; Bedingfield's *Compendium of Practice*, p. 170 ; Eberle's *Practice*, vol. i.)

Dr. Thomson says,—“ In the modified form of croup, when it assumes somewhat the aspect of angina maligna, the pharynx and fauces being covered with grey sloughy ulcers, calomel in full doses is the only resource to be depended upon” (*Mat. Med.* p. 271 ; ) and yet the same author mentions in another place (p. 280) that “mercury *produces* much swelling of the tongue and inside of the cheeks, swelling and ulceration of the tonsils, sloughing ulcers, fever,” &c.

It is unnecessary to quote authorities that mercury is given with great success, nay, that it is by many considered the sheet anchor in *dysentery*. Dr. Thomson (*Mat. Med.* p. 276) agrees with Mr. Annesley, whom he quotes thus : “ Calomel *increases* the capillary circulation in the mucous coat of the larger intestines. *Thence* it is *useful* in large doses in *increased* vascular action of the intestinal canal, such as occurs in fever, hepatitis, dysentery.” Is this not a pretty distinct avowal, that *similia similibus curantur* ?

Dr. Murphy says, “Mercury *produces* dysentery and ulceration of the intestines.” (*Med. Chir. Rev*, Octbr. 1839, p. 480.)

Dr. Colles observes,—“ During the critical period (salivation from the use of mercury) the patient is liable to attacks of griping, frequent desire to go to stool, and tenesmus ; these efforts are attended with only slight evacuations, which chiefly consist of mucus tinged with blood ; sickness of stomach and vomiting also often supervene ; the skin is hot and the pulse quick. All of which phenomena are explained by the fact, that the *specific influence* of mercury has taken effect on the alimentary canal, instead of the salivary system. *This dysenteric affection* so generally appears at this period, that the patient should be forewarned and prepared for it.” (*Med. Chir. Rev*, Jan. 1838, p. 76.)

"Mercury is considered a specific in *diseases of the liver*;" and, on the other hand, Professor Graves (Clinical Lectures, Med. Gazette, vol. xix. p. 452,) says, "It cannot, however, be denied, that the immoderate use of mercury has been *productive of liver disease*. The late Mr. Hewson pointed out this to the attention of those who visited the Lock Hospital while under his care. At this period it was the custom to salivate every patient, and keep him under the full mercurial influence for a month or two, and it frequently happened, that just as the mercurial course was finished, the patient *got disease and enlargement of the liver*."

Mercury is often given with advantage in *acute and chronic rheumatism*; and, on the other hand, Dr. Murphy observes, "The tendency of fibrous structure to disease after a mercurial course is well exemplified by *rheumatism*. This effect of mercury is now so well known that it has received a distinct appellation—*mercurial rheumatism*." (Med. Chir. Rev. Octbr. 1839, p. 483.)

"Mercury given without caution often *produces* the same symptoms as rheumatism." Cooper's Surg. Dict. 5th ed. p. 1204.

Hunter tells us, that "mercury often *produces* pains like those of rheumatism and nodes." (On the Ven. p. 839.)

It is unnecessary to quote authorities proving the efficacy of mercury in *jaundice*; and, on the other hand, Dr. Johnson remarks,—"*Dr. Colles takes no notice of a tendency to jaundice after a mercurial course, yet we have seen several examples of it*." (Med. Chir. Rev., Jan. 1838, p. 81.)

Dr. Cheyne observes,—"*It does not appear to be generally known, that mercurials actually produce jaundice, though it is a fact, of which I have seen, within the last two years, three striking examples*." (Dublin Hosp. Reports, 1818.)

Dr. Chapman, professor of medicine in Philadelphia,

has observed similar cases. (American Journal of Med. Science, vol. i.)

Cinchona bark and its preparations are admitted by all to be *specific* in *intermittent fevers*, especially when attended with congestion; and, on the other hand, Fr. Jos. Wittman, in an essay on sulphate of Quinine, that obtained a prize, May, 21, 1825, from the Medical and Scientific Society of Haarlem, details many experiments, in which it is shown, that when administered in certain doses to a person in health, it produces a disease resembling *ague*.

A reference to Hahnemann's experiments will confirm this point, and there also will be found, that it is homoeopathic to the other diseases in which Dr. Thomson (Mat. Med. p. 492) speaks of its efficacy, such as "chronic pulmonary catarrh, kept up by a weakened habit, in chronic diarrhoea, in passive hemorrhages, in dyspepsia, anorexia, and every case of direct debility."

Dr. Copeland says, after mentioning the treatment of dropsy arising from disease of the liver and spleen,—“A nearly similar treatment will be necessary when the *spleen is enlarged* to that now recommended in cases of organic change of the liver. I believe, however, that tonics of an active kind, particularly *cinchona* and *quinine*, are much more necessary in this complication than in that last discussed.” (Copeland's Dict. of Pract. Med. ii. p. 616.) Mr. Pierry assures us, that under the use of large doses of quinine he has seen considerable *enlargements of the spleen subside* in a few days. Dr. Elliotson in his clinical lectures, some time back reported in the *Lancet*, very forcibly inculcated the same views as to the treatment of enlargements of the spleen, which so frequently follow intermittent fevers. Mr. Chomel has used quinine with decided efficacy in his practice at the Hôtel Dieu, in enlargements of the spleen, the result of intermittent fevers. Brocklesly speaks of Peruvian bark very highly in obstructions of the liver and spleen. Stærk, Hadenp, and Romberg recommend the same remedy.

On the other hand, Professor Lüders, physician to the hospital at Kiel, states, that *enlargements of the spleen*, dropsy of the feet, and nervous disorders, often *follow* the incautious use of quinine. (Med. Chir. Journal of Ehrhardt, vol. iv. p. 90.)

Ménard says that 30 to 40 grains of quinine given in cases of intermittent fever will almost certainly *cause* enlargements of the liver and spleen, else consumption or dropsy; (Bulletin de la Société d'Emulation de Paris, Janv. 1821;) and he repeats a similar statement in the Revue Médicale of November, 1823.

F. C. Maillot, in his *Traité des Fièvres &c.*, p. 63, gives several cases, which shew clearly that cinchona *causes* congestion and *enlargement of the spleen*. Dr. Parr says that large doses of bark *cause* those infarctions styled ague-cakes, *i. e.* engorgements and enlargements of the liver and spleen. (Med. Dict, vol. i. p. 825.) Broussais, in his "Examen des Doctrines Médicales," states the same; also Murray, (Apparat. Med. 2d ed. p. 856,) Kreyssig, (Diss. Obs. de Febr. quat. Viteb. 1797, p. 27,) J. G. Berger, (Diss. de China ab iniquis judiciis vindic. Viteb. 1711.)

The administration of *tartar emetic* in pneumonia, a practice introduced by Rasori, has been attended with great success. On the other hand, Beck says,—“After the administration of tartar emetic (on persons in health) the lungs are found more or less inflamed.” (Beck, Med. Juris. p. 788, edit. 6.)

In Magendi's experiments with tartar emetic, the lungs were found of an orange-red or violet colour throughout, destitute of crepitation, gorged with blood, dense like the spleen, and here and there hepatized, (Magendi, Sur l'Émétique, Paris, 1813, p. 24, *seq.*)

Schloepfer found that after the injection of a solution of tartar emetic into the wind-pipe, death ensued in three days; *the lungs* and stomach were seen much *inflamed*, particularly the former. (De Affectib. liquidorum, page 32.)

Orfila writes,—“Independently of the inflammation, more or less intense, of the parts with which the tartar emetic is in contact, this poison *causes extensive inflammation of the lungs* and digestive canal; it acts particularly in *inflaming the lungs* and mucous membrane which lines the intestinal canal, from the cardia to its inferior extremity.” (Traité de Médecine légale, 3d. ed. iii. p. 218.)

Dr. Thomson remarks of *iodine*, that it is a most useful remedy in dropsy of the abdomen, connected with diseased states of the liver and mesenteric glands. “Dr. Baron of Gloucester,” he continues, “succeeded in curing that disease by its means; and I believe a case has also proved successful in the hands of Dr. James Johnson. The tincture has also succeeded in reducing enlargements of the liver when all other means had failed.” (Thomson Mat. Med. p. 848.)

“Enlarged liver and spleen removed by iodine. Three cases of this kind have recently been reported by Dr. Milligan, from the Royal Universal Infirmary for Children, which appear to prove the superiority of iodine over mercury in glandular and visceral tumors.” (Med. Chir. Rev. vol. ix. p. 168.)

On the other hand, “Mr. Zinc found in a case fatal from iodine, which came under his notice, enlarged abdomen from distension of the intestines with gases, *enlargement of the other viscera and serous effusion into the peritonæum*; enlargement and pale rose-red colour of the *liver*; in the chest, water was found in the sac of the pleura.” (Journal Supplémentaire, xviii. p. 126, quoted in Christison on Poisons, 1829, p. 138.)

In a fatal case described in Rust's Journal, the leading symptoms were pain in the region of the liver, loss of appetite, emaciation, quartan fever, diarrhœa, excessive weakness; and after the emaciation was far advanced, a *hardened liver* could be felt. (Magazin für die gesammte Heilkunde; xvi. 3.)



Iodine has been recommended by several, in epilepsy and other nervous disorders. "*Paralysis and chorea have been successfully treated with iodine by Dr. Manson.*" (Pereira Mat. Med. 2d ed. p. 245.)

On the other hand, Dr. Thomson says,—“The use of iodine is *attended* occasionally with symptoms which *resemble those of shaking palsy.*” (Mat. Med. p. 258.)

Dürr observed that iodine *caused* trembling in the limbs and muscles of the face, anxiety, palpitations of the heart, vomiting, violent headache, and, lastly, accession of convulsions, attended with foaming at the mouth. (Schweiz. Zeitschrift, f. Natur und Heilkunde, vol ii. 1836.)

“*Nitric acid* has been found to be of great use in *salivation and ulcerations of the mouth*, brought on by the use of mercury.” (Alyon, in the Mém. de la Soc. d’Emulation.—Blair’s Essay, 1808.—Beddoes, London, 1779.)

“In 1793, this acid was used by Mr. Scott, a surgeon of Bombay, as a substitute for mercurial preparations. He first tried it in chronic hepatitis with considerable success, and then extended its use to syphilis and obtained the happiest results from it.” (Pereira Mat. Med. i. 291.)

On the other hand, “Dr. Scott gave nitric acid in syphilis, and applied it externally, largely diluted, as a bath, *until the gums were affected and salivation produced.*” (Med. Chir. Transact. vol viii. p. 173, *et seq.*)

“In some cases it has *excited* salivation, and from this circumstance it has, by some writers, been compared in its operation to mercury.” (Pereira Mat. Med. i. 162.)

Ehrenberg and Hemprich mention that the Arabs in the desert, to guard themselves against attacks of *dysentery*, are in the habit of drinking milk which has been standing a night in a *colocynth* scooped out for that purpose. Dr. L. Wolf has *cured* dysenteries at New York with that drug. (Hecker’s Liter. Ann. xx. p. 406.)

On the other hand: "In a fatal case (from colocynths) communicated by Dr. Annecy, which presented all the symptoms of *dysentery*, the abdominal viscera exhibited marks of violent inflammation, the intestines were reddened, &c." (Orfila Toxicol. i. 696, 3d edit.)

It has also been given with success in the "dry belly-ache" of the West Indies; and it is familiar to all, that colocynth produces colic. Dr. Fordyce mentions a case of a woman who was subject to colic for thirty years, in consequence of taking an infusion of colocynthis prepared with beer. (Thomson's Mat. Med. p. 806.)

*Sulphur* has been at all times extensively and successfully used in many cutaneous affections; and, on the other hand, the power of sulphur to excite eruptions of the skin, similar to itch and other affections in which it is given, can be doubted by no one, who has visited the sulphur baths of Germany, where the "Badebiesel," (bath-rash,) as it is termed, is one of the most constant effects, which those who drink the waters experience.

Krimer says, "*Sulphureous baths often produce the very diseases which they are employed to cure.*" (Hufeland's Journ. 1834, August, p. 9.)

Thus, as the great homœopathic principle is an immutable law of nature, we find its traces in the writings of the physicians of all ages, who have frequently employed medicine, though unconsciously, and only empirically, according to that principle. Many medicines have acquired the name and reputation of specifics for certain diseases, such as quinine for ague, sulphur for itch and other eruptions, mercury as an anti-syphilitic, iodine for goitre and glandular swellings, colchicum for gout, &c.; and the reader will now understand the reason of their specific action, namely, they are capable of producing in the healthy subject symptoms

similar to those of the disease which they are known to counteract.

There have been from time to time physicians\* who vaguely guessed, that medicines might cure disease, by the faculty, which they possess, of exciting morbid symptoms similar to those of the disease itself. But unfortunately these ideas were only transitory, and remained without effect on the practice of medicine.

The author† of a book, ascribed to Hippocrates, says, that similars must be treated by similars; vomiting is cured by vomiting. Physicians of a later period have likewise felt and transiently expressed the truth of the homœopathic method. Thus Boulduc,‡ for example allows, that the purgative quality of rhubarb is the cause of its efficacy in diarrhœa. Detharding§ says, that senna cures colic by virtue of its faculty of exciting colic in healthy persons. Bertholon|| informs us that electricity mitigates and removes the pain, which it is capable of producing. Thoury¶ affirms, that positive electricity accelerates the pulse, and slackens it when quickened by disease. Stoerk\*\* suspected that, as stramonium produces mental derangement in healthy persons, it might cure patients similarly afflicted. The Danish physician Stahl,†† has expressed himself most clearly on the subject, when he says, that the established rule, that diseases ought to be treated by opposite remedies, (*contraria contrariis*,) is totally erroneous, but that diseases ought to be treated with agents producing a

\* Organon, p. 75.

† Basil. Froben, 1538, p. 72.

‡ Mém. de l'Acad. Royale, 1710.

§ Eph. nat. cur. ceut. x. ob. 76.

|| Medic. Electric. ii. p. 15, 282.

¶ Mém. lu à l'Acad. de Caen.

\*\* Libell. de Stramon. p. 8.

†† In Hummel's Comment. de Arthrid. p. 40.

similar affection (*similia similibus*); burns, by holding the part affected near the fire; frozen limbs, by application of snow and very cold water; inflammation and bruises, by distilled spirits. That he has thus cured acidity of the stomach by small doses of vitriolic acid most successfully, after ineffectually trying a number of absorbent powders.

Paracelsus, in talking of specifics, observes: "It is a perverted rule taught by Galen, to give remedies, which produce the contrary of the disease; remedies ought to be administered, which act similarly to it. Basilius Valentinus, in his work, "*De Microcosmo*," writes: "Like is to be expelled by its like, and not by its contrary; heat by heat; cold by cold, etc." De Haen also perceived the principle, and says, that dulcamara in large doses excites convulsions and delirium, and in small doses relieves similar affections.\*

Dr. Allison says,† "that the increasing efficacy and usefulness of our art must depend on the progress which may yet be expected in the discovery of specifics, which may counteract the different diseased actions of which the body is susceptible, as effectually as the cinchona counteracts the intermittent fever; citric acid, the scurvy; and vaccination, the small pox. Would that one so deeply read and so just in observation, had been led to study the *Materia Medica* of Hahnemann. His truthful remark would then have received a bright illumination; not only would he have found that these specifics owe their success to the homœopathic character of their action, but he would have possessed a law explaining all known specifics, and also a certain path, which will lead inevitably to the discovery of specifics hitherto unknown. A law so simple, so certain, so universal,—a law which now raises medicine from its low ebb of

\* Black, treatise, p. 23.

† Black, p. 45.

hypothesis and uncertainty to a place among the positive sciences."

The homœopathic system, in truth, is eminently a system of specifics, its grand distinguishing characteristic being, that every individual disease ought to be combated by therapeutic agents, having a distinct individual property, bearing directly upon the morbid action of the disease.

This then is the principle or ground work upon which Homœopathy stands, and the great question whether it be true or false, rests entirely and exclusively upon the soundness and truth of the law as above explained. All other points, however necessary they may be to make the system complete, and however essential to its practical success, are in themselves of subordinate importance, and would become comparatively of little value, if this grand therapeutic law could be impugned or controverted. It is clear, therefore, that in order to subvert the doctrines of Homœopathy, its fundamental principle must be shewn to be erroneous, and the main attacks upon the science should be directed to this point.\* That this law is true and incontrovertible may be demonstrated by experiment, and few amongst the numerous adversaries of Homœopathy have hitherto been found bold enough, to attempt denying or disproving it. The experience indeed of more than two thousand skilful physicians during the last fifty years, as well as the steady and progressive advance of the science in every country of the civilized world, sufficiently attests the soundness of its basis. The great

\* The small doses which are generally brought forward as the principal means of attack against Homœopathy, are of subordinate importance. Supposing even that their efficacy were not founded in truth, the truth of Homœopathy itself would not be in the least affected by it. This distinction ought to be borne in mind by our friends, when attacked on the subject of Homœopathy!

advantage which this law offers to the practitioner is, that in all cases of disease he has a sure and unerring guide, and to the patient that he is not exposed to the injurious effects, frequently arising from the scarcely more than empirical application of large doses of medicine, mixed together without any fixed principle. Another consequence of the supreme principle of Homœopathy is, that, while on account of the absence of a generally acknowledged law or principle, practitioners of the old school seldom agree as to the medical treatment to be pursued in any given disease, homœopathic physicians, if perfectly acquainted with the simple, yet most difficult practice of their science, can hardly disagree; and if at any time they should do so, a reference to the fundamental principle would soon decide as to which of them is right.

2nd. *Materia Medica ; Homœopathy ascertains the effects of its medicines on the healthy subject, previously to their application to the cure of disease.*

MATERIA MEDICA is that branch of practical medicine which is devoted to the description of remedial agents, and to the investigation of their effects on the living body.

In order to make the fundamental law of Homœopathy applicable in practice, it was necessary to ascertain, with the greatest possible accuracy, the effects which medicines produce on the body in a state of health ; a matter second only in importance to the establishment of the great homœopathic law itself. For this also mankind is indebted principally to the genius and exertions of Hahnemann. Before him none but the immortal Haller\* had ever pointed out the necessity of investigating the effects of medicines on the healthy body in order to make a proper use of them for the cure of diseases ; but his opinion and

\* Pharmacopœia Helvet. p. 12.

advice were disregarded. Hahnemann was the first who entered upon this untrodden path, and he did it with such extraordinary perseverance and self-denial, as could only arise from the deepest conviction of the truth of his doctrine, and of the benefit which it is calculated to confer upon the human race. He accomplished this arduous and laborious task with wonderful precision, and his *Materia Medica* will ever be an imperishable testimony of transcendent talent and genius, and the most scrupulous care.

By his experiments and careful researches he determined the therapeutic properties of the great majority of those remedies, which constitute the present homœopathic *Materia Medica*, comprising as it does more than two hundred different medicines. The remainder have been supplied by the experimental labours of his disciples, and this painful process is still continued by several zealous and devoted medical men, who thus submitting themselves to great suffering for the benevolent purpose of advancing their art, and benefitting their fellow creatures, must be supposed to be thoroughly impressed with the importance of their object.

To give the reader an idea how rich the homœopathic *Materia Medica* is in its resources for the cure of diseases, we beg leave to enumerate those medicines, the morbid properties of which have been investigated :—

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Aconitum Napellus,           | 10. Ammonium carbonicum |
| 2. Actæa spicata,               | (ammoniæ carbonas,)     |
| 3. Aethusa cynapium,            | 11. Ammonium causticum, |
| 4. Agaricus muscarius,          | 12. Ammonium muriaticum |
| 5. Agnus castus,                | (ammoniæ murias)        |
| 6. Aloes,                       | 13. Anacardium,         |
| 7. Alumina (aluminum oxydatum,) | 14. Angustura,          |
| 8. Ambra,                       | 15. Angustura spuria,   |
| 9. Ammoniacum,                  | 16. Anisum stellatum,   |
|                                 | 17. Anthrakokali,       |

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| 18. Antimonium crudum (anti-    | 45. Calendula,               |
| monii sulphuretum,)             | 46. Camphora,                |
| 19. Argentum foliatum,          | 47. Cannabis sativa,         |
| 20. Argentum nitricum (argenti  | 48. Cantharides,             |
| nitras,)                        | 49. Capsicum annuum,         |
| 21. Arnica montana,             | 50. Carbo animalis,          |
| 22. Arsenicum album (acidum     | 51. Carbo vegetabilis,       |
| arseniosum)                     | 52. Cascarilla,              |
| 23. Arsenicum citrinum (arse-   | 53. Castoreum,               |
| nici sesquisulphuretum)         | 54. Causticum,               |
| 24. Artemisia vulgaris,         | 55. Chamomilla vulgaris,     |
| 25. Arum maculatum,             | 56. Chelidonium majus,       |
| 26. Asa fetida,                 | 57. Chenopodium glaucum,     |
| 27. Asarum Europæum,            | 58. China,                   |
| 28. Asparagus,                  | 59. Chininum sulphuricum     |
| 29. Athamanta,                  | (Quininæ sulphas,)           |
| 30. Aurum foliatum,             | 60. Cicutā virosa,           |
| 31. Aurum fulminans (auratum    | 61. Cina,                    |
| ammonia,)                       | 62. Cinnabaris (Hydrargyri   |
| 32. Aurum muriaticum (auri      | bisulphuretum,)              |
| urias,)                         | 63. Cinnamomum,              |
| 33. Baryta (Barytæ carbonas,)   | 64. Cistus Canadensis,       |
| 34. Baryta muriatica (Barytæ    | 65. Citri succus,            |
| urias,)                         | 66. Clematis erecta,         |
| 35. Belladonna,                 | 67. Coccionella septem punc- |
| 36. Berberis vulgaris,          | tata,                        |
| 37. Bismuthum (Bismuthi sub-    | 68. Coccus,                  |
| nitras)                         | 69. Cochlearia armoracia,    |
| 38. Borax veneta (Sodæ boras,)  | 70. Coffea cruda,            |
| 39. Bovista,                    | 71. Colchicum autumnale,     |
| 40. Brucea antidysenterica,     | 72. Colocynthis,             |
| 41. Bryonia alba,               | 73. Conium maculatum,        |
| 42. Caladium seguinum,          | 74. Convolvulus arvensis,    |
| 43. Calcareæ carbonica (Calcois | 75. Copaivæ balsamum,        |
| carbonas,)                      | 76. Corallium rubrum,        |
| 44. Calcareæ phosphorica (Cal-  | 77. Crocus sativus,          |
| cis phosphas,)                  | 78. Crotalus,                |
|                                 | 79. Croton tiglium,          |
|                                 | 80. Cuprum,                  |



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| 81. Cuprum aceticum (Cupri acetat,)        | 110. Heracleum spondylium,                   |
| 82. Cuprum carbonicum (Cupri carbonas,)    | 111. Hydrocyani acidam,                      |
| 83. Cuprum sulphuricum (Cupri sulphas,)    | 112. Hyoscyamus niger.                       |
| 84. Cyclamen Europæum.                     | 113. Ignatia amara,                          |
| 85. Daphne Indica,                         | 114. Indigo,                                 |
| 86. Diadema aranea,                        | 115. Ipecacuanha,                            |
| 87. Digitalis purpurea,                    | 116. Jalappa,                                |
| 88. Drosera rotundifolia,                  | 117. Jatropha Curcas,                        |
| 89. Dulcamara.                             | 118. Iodium.                                 |
| 90. Electricitas,                          | 119. Kali carbonicum (Potassæ carbonas,)     |
| 91. Eugenia Jambos,                        | 120. Kali chloricum (Potassæ chloras,)       |
| 92. Euphorbium officinarum,                | 121. Kali hydriodicum (Potassæ hydriodas,)   |
| 93. Euphrasia officinalis,                 | 122. Kreosotum.                              |
| 94. Evonymus Europæus.                     | 123. Lachesis,                               |
| 95. Ferrum,                                | 124. Lactuca virosa,                         |
| 96. Ferrum magneticum,                     | 125. Lamium album,                           |
| 97. Ferrum muriaticum (Ferri murias,)      | 126. Luarocerasus,                           |
| 98. Filix mas,                             | 127. Ledum palustre,                         |
| 99. Fragaria vesca.                        | 128. Lobelia inflata,                        |
| 100. Galvanismus,                          | 129. Lupulus,                                |
| 101. Gentiana lutetia,                     | 130. Lycopodium.                             |
| 102. Ginseng,                              | 131. Magnes artificialis,                    |
| 103. Granatum,                             | 132. Magnetis polus arcticus,                |
| 104. Graphites,                            | 133. Magnetis polus australis,               |
| 105. Gratiola officinalis,                 | 134. Magnesia carbonica (Magnesiæ carbonas,) |
| 106. Guaiacum officinale.                  | 135. Magnesia muriatica (Magnesiæ murias,)   |
| 107. Hæmatoxylon,                          | 136. Magnesia sulphurica (Magnesiæ sulphas,) |
| 108. Helleborus niger,                     |  |
| 109. Hepar sulphuris (Calcis sulphuretum,) |  |

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| 137. Manganum (Manganesii oxydum,)                     | 163. Ophiotoxicon,           |
| 138. Menyanthes trifoliata,                            | 164. Opium.                  |
| 139. Mephitis putorius,                                | 165. Pæonia,                 |
| 140. Mercurius (Hydrargyrum,)                          | 166. Paris quadrifolia,      |
| 141. Mercurius acetatus (Hydrargyri acetas,)           | 167. Petroleum,              |
| 142. Mercurius corrosivus (Hydrargyri bichloridum,)    | 168. Petroselinum,           |
| 143. Mercurius dulcis (Hydrargyri chloridum,)          | 169. Phellandrium aquaticum, |
| 144. Mezereum,   | 170. Phosphorus,             |
| 145. Millefolium,                                      | 171. Phosphori acidum,       |
| 146. Moschus,  | 172. Pinus sylvestris,       |
| 147. Murex purpurea,                                   | 173. Platina,                |
| 148. Muriatis acidum.                                  | 174. Plumbum,                |
| 149. Natrum carbonicum (Sodæ carbonas,)                | 175. Pothos fœtida,          |
| 150. Natrum muriaticum (Sodii chloretum,)              | 176. Prunus spinosa,         |
| 151. Natrum nitricum (Sodæ nitras,)                    | 177. Pulsatilla.             |
| 152. Natrum sulphuricum (Sodæ sulphas,)                | 178. Ranunculus acris,       |
| 153. Niccolum,   | 179. Ranunculus bulbosus,    |
| 154. Nitrum (Potassæ nitras,)                          | 180. Ranunculus flammula,    |
| 155. Nitri acidum,                                     | 181. Ranunculus repens,      |
| 156. Nitri spiritus dulcis (Spiritus ætheris nitrici,) | 182. Ranunculus sceleratus,  |
| 157. Nux moschata,                                     | 183. Raphanus sativus,       |
| 158. Nux vomica.                                       | 184. Ratanhia,               |
| 159. Oleander,   | 185. Rheum,                  |
| 160. Oleum animale,                                    | 186. Rhododendron,           |
| 161. Oleum jecoris morrhuæ,                            | 187. Rhus toxicodendron,     |
| 162. Oniscus Asellus,                                  | 188. Rhus vernix,            |
|  | 189. Ruta.                   |
|  | 190. Sabadilla,              |
|  | 191. Sabina,                 |
|  | 192. Sambucus,               |
|  | 193. Sanguinaria Canadensis, |
|  | 194. Sassaparilla,           |
|  | 195. Scrophularia nodosa,    |
|  | 196. Secale cornutum,        |
|  | 197. Selenium,               |
|  | 198. Senega,                 |

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| 199. Senna,  | 220. Terebinthina,                            |
| 200. Sepia,  | 221. Teucrium,                                |
| 201. Silicea,  | 222. Thea sinensis,                           |
| 202. Solanum Lycopersicum,                                       | 223. Theridion,                               |
| 203. Solanum mammosum,   | 224. Thuja occidentalis,                      |
| 204. Solanum nigrum,   | 225. Tongo.                                   |
| 205. Spigelia,   |   |
| 206. Spongia tosta,  | 226. Urtica urens,                            |
| 207. Squilla maritima,   | 227. Uva ursi.                                |
| 208. Stannum,  |   |
| 209. Staphysagria,   | 228. Valeriana officinalis,                   |
| 210. Stramonium,   | 229. Veratrum album,                          |
| 211. Strontiana carbonica<br>(Strontianæ carbonas,)              | 230. Verbascum,                               |
| 212. Sulphur,  | 231. Vinca minor,                             |
| 213. Sulphuris acidum.   | 232. Viola odorata,                           |
|  | 233. Viola tricolor,                          |
|  | 234. Vipera Bedi,                             |
| 214. Tabacum,  | 235. Vipera torva,                            |
| 215. Tanacetum vulgare,  |   |
| 216. Taraxacum,  | 236. Zincum,                                  |
| 217. Tartarus emeticus (Anti-<br>monii et potassæ tar-<br>tras,) | 237. Zincum oxydatum (Zinci<br>oxydum,)       |
| 218. Tartari acidum,   | 238. (Zincum sulphuricum,<br>Zinci sulphas ?) |
| 219. Taxus baccata,  | 239. Zingiber.                                |

The *Materia Medica* is a subject of such paramount importance in practical medicine, that it cannot be uninteresting to the unprofessional reader, to know something of the method by which Homœopathy has arrived at the accurate knowledge which it possesses of the effects of the instruments, by which it combats disease so successfully.

“The conformity of my observations on the pure effects of medicines,”\* says Hahnemann, “with those recorded, without reference to any curative aim, by former authors, shows, that medicinal substances, in producing a morbid

state in healthy persons, follow fixed and eternal laws, and are, in virtue of these laws, capable of producing certain and positive symptoms, each of them in a manner peculiarly its own. As each species of plants differs from every other in its external form, its peculiar mode of vegetation, its taste and smell—as every mineral, and every salt differs from others in its external form as well as in its chemical properties; in the same manner do all these substances differ from each other in their morbid effects on the human frame, and consequently in their curative powers. Each of them alters health in a peculiar way, and we should not confound one with another, since it is on them that life and death, health and disease frequently depend.”

The rules which Hahnemann has laid down in his *Organon* for the method of ascertaining the morbid effects of medicines on the human frame, and which are found in full in that work, may be considered as very perfect and complete, and if strictly followed, will always lead to clear and useful results. His great object appears to have been, all through, to attain the utmost clearness, precision and certainty in the result of these experiments; and to guard, as much as it possibly can be done, against errors and premature conclusions. The following are the most important of these rules:—

I.—The persons who undertake such experiments ought to be in perfect health, in the generally received acceptation of the word, and be able to express their sensations with clearness and precision; those most likely to arrive at clear results, are healthy medical men.

II.—The substance, the effects of which are to be tried, ought to be given alone, and in a perfectly pure unadulterated state.

III.—The experimenter ought to limit himself to simple and merely nutritious food a short time before and during the trials, and avoid every thing that can interfere with or modify the pure action of the medicine.

IV.—As the susceptibility to be affected by medicines is different in different individuals, the degree of which cannot be known beforehand, the trial ought to be begun with small doses, and in proportion as it is necessary, the strength of the doses ought to be increased till clear and characteristic symptoms are produced.

V.—The same substance ought to be tried on a considerable number of persons of both sexes, different ages, temperaments and dispositions, and the results carefully compared and rigorously sifted.

VI.—The nature of the different symptoms ought to be determined, as not every symptom is the direct effect of the medicine, but often the result of the reaction of the body against the medicine; for instance, when a medicine produces in its direct effects diarrhœa, the consequence will be, when this effect is over, costiveness. However, the former alone is a characteristic effect of the medicine.

VII.—The relative importance of the different symptoms ought to be clearly established. Each medicine has a characteristic sphere of action; certain symptoms are produced on all experimenters, others on a smaller number, and others only on a very few. This determines the difference of curative value of the symptoms produced.

VIII.—The alterations which medicine produce on the mind ought to be as carefully observed as those produced on the body, and are of the greatest importance for the treatment of diseases.

IX. The morbid powers of any medicine may be considered as having been fully investigated, when those, who make further trials, observe only a few unimportant additional symptoms, and mostly only those which have been remarked by previous experimenters. Almost all the medicines which Hahnemann has recorded in his "Materia Medica" and his "Chronic Diseases" have been tried with this high degree of rigour and accuracy, and may for ever serve as models for similar investigations.

"After having thus tried a number of simple medicines upon the healthy body," says Hahnemann,\* "faithfully and carefully noting all the symptoms they are capable of producing as artificial morbid agents, then only can we acquire a true *Materia Medica*—that is to say, a collection of the pure and certain effects of simple medicinal substances. This will furnish us with a code of nature, on which will be inscribed from every agent so investigated, a considerable number of particular symptoms, as they were manifested to the observation of the experimenter. Among these are the (homœopathic) morbid elements, resembling those of several natural diseases, which are hereafter to be cured by them; in a word, they comprehend artificial morbid states, which supply for similar morbid states naturally induced, the only true, homœopathic, that is, specific instruments of certain and permanent cure. Such a *Materia Medica* ought to be free from all conjecture or gratuitous assertion and contain nothing but the pure language of nature, the results of careful and faithful research."

The direct trials of medicinal substances on the healthy body are, and will always be, the main source of the homœopathic *Materia Medica*. However, there are two additional sources from which sometimes very material information may be derived. The first are carefully described cases, where very powerful and poisonous drugs have been taken wilfully or by mistake; and also the effects produced on persons, who in their trade come in constant contact with active substances, such as arsenic, lead, mercury, &c. The second source is the treatment of very simple diseases, where the medicines given, sometimes produce symptoms of their own. But all this requires the greatest caution, long experience, and consummate tact, if the information thus acquired shall be of any decided value.

\* *Organon*, § 148. American Edit.

The question has often been asked, if experiments, such as insisted upon by Homœopathy, do not permanently injure the health of those who try them? In answer, it may be said, that the effects produced by the medicines, when tried according to the strict rules of Hahnemann, are only of a transient character and rather tend to strengthen the body against the ordinary influence of hostile agents. At least the vigorous state of body and mind of Hahnemann, who more than any one, has tried medicines upon himself, and enjoyed, up to his death, almost uninterrupted health, as well as the testimony of those who, either with or after him, devoted themselves extensively to such investigations, seems to prove the direct contrary.

This subject, however, cannot be closed without saying a few words on the state of the *Materia Medica* of the old school. Every one will readily admit that much labour, time, and talent, have been bestowed on this as well as the other branches of medical science; but it appears, that the methods adopted for the advancement of those parts of medicine, which are more immediately connected with the great object of all medical science, the cure of disease, have been imperfect, and therefore the results defective. This becomes particularly evident, when we compare the clear, almost mathematically precise rules, by which Homœopathy arrives at the knowledge of the effects of medicinal substances on the human frame, with the vague, uncertain, and delusive methods by which the *Materia Medica* of the old school has been formed.

There are four principal methods\* which in modern times have been resorted to for the purpose of determining the effects of medicines. These are founded respectively on,—1. The dynamical properties. 2. The sensible qualities of the medicines. 3. The natural-his-

\* Pereira *Mat. Med.* i. 92.

torical properties. 4. The chemical properties. Let us now consider as briefly as possible each of these methods, by means of which the old school have endeavoured to arrive at a knowledge of the effects of medicines.

I.—With regard to the first, the investigation of the dynamical (virtual) properties of medicines, it may be carried on in the body in *health* and in *disease*. The first plan has never been fully and systematically carried into effect, but by Hahnemann, though some few effects of medicines on the body in health, mostly arrived at accidentally, are generally mentioned in the books on *Materia Medica* of Allœopathy; the principal method followed by that school for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of medicines on the human frame is the application of the latter in diseases (*ab usu in morbis*.) This method, however, cannot lead to clear results,—

*a.* Because every disease is an individual deviation from health; and in the same manner as individuals differ in a state of health, so do diseases vary in different persons, owing to difference of constitution, predisposition, morbid causes, previous mode of living, and so forth. It is, therefore, not correct to infer, that, because a medicine has had certain effects in one case, it will have the same effect in another. Much of the uncertainty of the practice of medicine in its ordinary form is owing to this point. It has been previously mentioned, that this method of inquiry may, with proper caution, become, in some simple forms of disease, an auxiliary for the investigation of the effects of medicines, and is of great importance as a means of testing and confirming the practical value of effects previously ascertained by trials on the healthy subject; but it is in itself imperfect, and can never be a primary principle in regard to the object in question.

*b.* Because medicines, when given in diseases in the usual large doses, will, besides their direct effects on the disorder, produce many symptoms of their own, and it would



be very difficult to determine in the course of the treatment, which effects belong to the disease and which are owing to the medicine. Pereira,\* who is far from being friendly to Homœopathy, says, "The homœopathists assert, and with truth, that the study of the effect of medicines in the healthy state is the only way of ascertaining the *pure* or pathogenetic effects of medicines, since, when we administer our remedies to invalids, the symptoms of the natural disease then existing, mingling with those which the medicinal agents are capable of producing, the latter can rarely be distinguished with any clearness or precision."

c. Because in the ordinary treatment of diseases a medicine is rarely given alone, but generally mixed up with others equally or perhaps more powerful than the one the effects of which are to be determined; nor is that substance always mixed with the same medicines, but, on the contrary, the combination varies in almost every case. Now each of such medicines has its own peculiar individual effects on the human frame, and the necessary consequence must, therefore, be an endless uncertainty with regard to the real medicinal properties of the substance, the effects of which are to be ascertained.

In this place ought to be mentioned another method of investigating the effects of medicines, extensively resorted to in modern times by the alloëopathic school, which consists in trying them on animals. This cruel proceeding cannot lead to any clear knowledge of the effects of medicines,

a. Because the substances which are experimented with are almost always given in poisonous doses, which produce a few violent symptoms under which the animal generally dies.

b. Because the effects of a great number of medicinal substances are materially different on different animals;

\* Elements of Mat. Med. i, 100.

for instance, a very small quantity of *nux vomica* is sufficient to poison a dog, but has comparatively little effect on the horse or on the rabbit. Hemlock has little effect on the cow, goat and sheep, but is poisonous to carnivorous animals. Henbane has little effect on the horse and is poisonous to dogs. The horse can bear enormous doses of arsenic with impunity and a small quantity kills other animals.

c. Because many medicinal substances act powerfully on the human frame and comparatively little on animals, such as colocynth, jalap, gamboge, bryony, &c. The goat eats with impunity hemlock, and the hog henbane.

III.—Next to the method of investigating the virtues of medicines by applying them in diseases, their *sensible properties*, particularly their colour, taste and smell, have frequently been taken as a criterion of their effects on the human frame. Substances exhibiting the same or similar taste, smell, or even colour, have been supposed to have the same or analogous effects, and have been classed accordingly; such as bitters, acids, astringents, aromatics, &c. This method, however, is still more unsatisfactory than the first; for two substances may be equally bitter or astringent, or aromatic &c., and yet, if carefully tested in their effects on the human frame, will be found to differ greatly, *e. g.* colocynth and *angustura*, *escarilla* and *aloes*, galls and sulphate of copper. The custom of substituting one medicine for another, arising from this supposed similarity of operation, whilst each of them has its own peculiar effects on the human frame, must necessarily be the cause of much disappointment in practice. Unfortunately the anxiety to arrange the different medicines in distinct classes, has too often induced the authors of systems of *Materia Medica*, to rely upon conjecture rather than upon rigorous observation.

III.—Another method by which the ordinary school have tried to arrive at a knowledge of the effects of medicines on the human body is that of *chemical investigation*.

This plan is equally unsatisfactory ; for, though the constituent parts of a substance may be known by chemistry, yet that knowledge cannot afford a clear view of the effects of that substance on the living organism. Chemistry can tell that calomel is composed of about 15.100 of chlorine, and 85.100 of mercury ; but we cannot infer from its chemical properties its power of producing salivation of a very peculiar character, or any other of its very various effects. Moreover, many substances, particularly such as belong to the vegetable kingdom, are proved by modern chemistry to be of very similar chemical composition, and yet they greatly differ in their effects on the living body ; for instance, quina and morphia ; nux vomica, strychnos ignatia and ligna colubrina.

IV.—The external form of medicinal substances has been made a criterion of their effects on the human body, and this has been principally applied to such as are taken from the vegetable kingdom. Thus, certain effects have been attributed to certain families of plants, and because a plant belongs to a certain family in a botanical system, it has been supposed to possess the same or similar virtues as others belonging to it also. According to that principle the common carrot would exhibit similar effects as the poisonous root of hemlock, for both belong to the family of umbelliferae ; cucumber would have effects like those of colocynth, for they both belong to the family of cucurbitaceæ. The common potato and the deadly nightshade belong to the same family, that of solanææ. In fact there is not one instance, wherein such a criterion would lead to any positive knowledge of the peculiar effects of each species of plants on the human body.

It is clear from the foregoing statements, that the scientific methods resorted to by the allopathic school, cannot lead to a clear knowledge of the virtues of medicines. Ordinary medical experience, as to the effects of drugs, has scarcely had other results, than to prove, that

some have the effect of increasing the alvine evacuations; some induce a greater or less degree of nausea and vomiting; some are exciting and stimulating; others are sedative and narcotic; some are astringent; others relaxing; some promote the secretion of the urine, others affect in the same way other secretions, as the saliva, perspiration, &c. In systems of the *Materia Medica* the different substances employed in the practice of medicine, are generally arranged in groups or classes with reference to their power of producing one or other of these effects on the system. These few prominent and crude effects have been sufficiently ascertained; but how medicines specifically differ in their less violent and by far more numerous and more important effects, cannot possibly be ascertained by the methods resorted to.

Much of the alloëopathic *Materia Medica* is owing merely to arbitrary suppositions, from Dioscorides to the present time; more even to speculation in favour of classifications and various systems of medicine, which have been brought forward from time to time; and if we deduct the few remedies known as specifics, and arrived at empirically, and a small amount of clear and unmixed observations on some medicines, little indeed remains that is of decided scientific value in the ordinary *Materia Medica*. If the resources of this branch of medical science were as real and extensive as the works on the subject would lead one to suppose, medical practitioners would not resort with so much eagerness, as they generally do, to the promiscuous and little scientific use of any new remedy, which is recommended mostly upon very light grounds, and often becomes the fashion in medical practice till another starts up and displaces the former. Thus, iodine, creosot, prussic acid, calomel, quinine, and many others have each been at one time a favourite, often to the irreparable detriment of the invalid; and others will be introduced and again discarded, till by proper methods the true effects of medicines are ascertained, and a

**Materia Medica** of real practical value is arrived at. To show that these remarks on the alloëopathic **Materia Medica** are not a prejudiced, one-sided statement, let us add in conclusion, a few quotations from alloëopathic writers, who testify to the imperfection of this branch of medical science.

Pereira,\* an adversary of Homœopathy, in speaking of the physiological classification of medicines, says: "Writers are neither agreed as to the nature of the primary influence, which these agents (opium and mercury) exercise over the animal economy, nor as to their proper position in a physiological classification. Thus, several physicians, as Dr. John Murray and Dr. A. T. Thomson, consider opium to be primarily stimulant; some, as Dr. Cullen and Barbier, regard it as a sedative; one (Mayer,) as both, viz., as a stimulant to the nerves and circulatory system, but as a sedative to the muscles and digestive organs; another, (Orfila,) as neither; whilst others, as Müller, call it, alterative."

"Again, mercury is by several writers, as Drs. Cullen, Chapman, Young, and Eberle, placed in the class of sialogogues; by many, as Dr. A. T. Thomson, Edwards, Vavasseur, Trousseau, and Pidoux, among excitants; by some, as Conradi, Bertele, and Horn, it is considered to be sedative; by one, (Dr. Wilson Philip,) to be stimulant in small doses, and sedative in large ones; by some, as Dr. John Murray, it is placed among tonics; by another, (Vogt,) among the *resolventia alterantia*; by one, (Sundelin,) among the liquefacients; by the followers of Broussais, as Begin, among revulsives; by the Italians, as Giacomini, among contra-stimulants or hyposthenics; by others, as Barbier, among the *incertae sedis* !"

Girtanner† says: "Our **Materia Medica** is nothing

\* Elem. of Mat. Med., pref. vi.

† Brown's System, II. 600,

else but a careful collection of fallacious observations, which medical men have made at all times. There certainly are amongst them a few valuable results founded on sound experience; but who will lose his time to search for those few grains of gold in that large mass of rubbish, which physicians have gathered up for the last two thousand years?"

Dr. Cullen\* says: "The writers on *Materia Medica* abound with numberless false conclusions, which are, however, supposed or pretended to be drawn from experience. Such indeed is the state of this matter, that nobody can consult these writers with any success or safety, unless he is prepared with a great deal of scepticism on the subject."

Frederick Hoffman† says: "There are very few remedies, the effects of which are well known, and the greater number disappoint the expectation of the practitioner, because their true virtues are, to say so, still concealed in Democritus' well. The effects of a few are certainly true and well ascertained, but those of by far the greatest number, are uncertain, fallacious, and fictitious."

"Professor Joerg,‡ of Leipsic, a violent adversary of Homœopathy, founded a society with a view of disproving the truth of its *Materia Medica*. To those individuals the praise is due of having faithfully experimented upon themselves and others, and the result was two-fold:—  
1. Proving the accuracy of the experiments performed by Hahnemann and his disciples; 2. That medicines have been supposed, by the allœopathic school, to be invested with properties, which they really do not possess. Professor Joerg ends by warning practitioners of the danger of giving nitre in inflammation; *asa foetida*, in hysteria and hypochondriasis; prussic acid, in inflam-

\* Treatise of the Mat. Med. i.

† *Medicina Rationalis*, III. p. 2, 3.

‡ Materials for a future *Materia Medica*, vol. i.

matory affections of the larynx and bronchia, because in his experiments upon healthy individuals, these substances had produced very similar affections. He further expresses his astonishment at finding results so contrary to received opinions, and states, that, as far as his experiments have yet gone, he has scarcely met with a remedy, the real properties of which are known. Though these candid experiments have not ended in converting the above society, they have proved, as far as they have gone, the accuracy of our experiments, and aided in some measure to enrich our knowledge of the effects of remedies."\*

3rd. *Homœopathy prescribes Medicines in small doses.*

OF all the new and unexpected discoveries with which the immortal author of Homœopathy has surprised the scientific world, that of the small doses of medicines, which he recommends for the cure of diseases, is perhaps the most startling. Accustomed as people ever have been to the large substantial doses of the allœopathic school, it appears to them, taking the latter as their criterion, to be utterly impossible, that doses so small as Hahnemann prescribes, could have any effect whatever on the human frame. Medical and non-medical people, as long as they are not practically acquainted with Homœopathy, are equally incredulous on that point, and, as a notion has taken possession of the public mind, that Homœopathy consists merely in the administration of very small, instead of the usual large doses of medicine, they reject with them the whole system. This, however, is a radical error. It has been stated before, and it is here most emphatically repeated, that the small doses do not constitute the doctrine of Homœopathy. Homœopa-

\* Black's Treatise, p. 59.

thy consists in this,—that *similars are cured by similars*; all other points in the system are secondary in importance. Homœopathy was practised by Hahnemann and his disciples long before those small doses, which are at present in general use, were ever thought of, and they are themselves nothing else but a progress, which Homœopathy has made in its practical application. Though it certainly seems incredible at first sight, that the small homœopathic doses can have any effect, not less incredible than it will perhaps appear in fifty years hence, that people could ever have been induced to take the multifarious mixtures of the old school, yet their great efficacy in diseases is, nevertheless, a simple fact, perfectly true and undeniable; and as this point is entirely a matter of experience, nobody has a right to pronounce on it, unless he has himself made, or has seen others make a right application of them for the cure of disease. Since the minuteness of the doses furnishes the strongest objection to Homœopathy among the public at large, it is evident that such objection could be easily removed by increasing the bulk; but, as the doses are sufficiently active and efficacious in their present size, and as no necessity exists for practising even the semblance of deception, or of sacrificing principle to appearance, what practical purpose could be answered by administering larger doses?

Before proceeding any further, it ought to be stated what the small homœopathic doses are, and by what method of preparation they are arrived at. The following is the *peculiar mode of preparing homœopathic medicines*, which may be marked as another very extraordinary discovery of Hahnemann's. Some substances, such as metals, earths, salts, and so forth, are first mixed in the proportion of from one to ten grains, with 90 to 99 grains of sugar of milk,\* (an inert substance,) and triturated together

\* Sugar of milk, (*saccharum lactis*,) is generally brought from Switzerland, where it is prepared in large quantities by the evaporation of whey, after making cheese.



for an hour or longer. The powder thus obtained is the first preparation. From one to ten grains are now taken from that powder, and mixed again with from 90 to 99 grains of sugar of milk, and triturated again for about an hour or longer; this forms the second preparation. Again, from one to ten grains are taken from that powder, and mixed and triturated with from 90 to 99 grains of sugar of milk. This is the third preparation. In the latter form all medicines which are prepared by trituration, become soluble in equal parts of alcohol and water. To obtain the fourth preparation, from one to ten grains of the powder of the third, are put into a phial, containing a mixture of 50 drops of distilled water, and 50 drops of alcohol, and when it is dissolved, the phial is strongly shaken. The fifth preparation is obtained by mixing from one to ten drops of the fourth with 90 to 99 drops of alcohol, and strongly shaking the phial. The same process may be repeated up to the thirtieth, or to even higher preparations, according as they are required. The greater number of vegetable substances are not triturated; but are at once prepared with alcohol from tinctures made of the fresh plant, or of the dry substance, if that cannot be obtained fresh. Thus, from one to ten drops of the original tincture is mixed with 90 to 99 drops of alcohol, and strongly shaken; this is the first preparation. From one to ten drops of the first preparation are mixed with ninety to ninety-nine drops of alcohol, and shaken; this forms the second preparation, and the same process may likewise be continued up to the thirtieth, or to even higher preparations according as they are required. The proportions are thus distinctly indicated, not because they are essential in themselves, but for the purpose of obtaining a certain degree of uniformity of preparation. Hahnemann, upon the same ground, formerly recommended the proportion of two drops or grains of medicine to be mixed with 98 grains of sugar of milk, or drops of spirits of wine for the first, and

the proportion of 1 : 99 for all subsequent preparations, and the different preparations to be shaken only twice. In latter years he prepared his medicines upon a similar plan as the one above explained, and adopted by the majority of homœopaths. Both methods having been followed, and satisfactory results obtained in practice, the difference between them cannot be very essential. Nor is the mode and form in which the medicines, thus obtained, are administered to the patient of any vital importance; some homœopaths give them in drops, without any further addition; others put the liquid medicine into a powder of sugar of milk; others moisten globules from the size of a poppy-seed\* to

\* Long experience has now sufficiently shown that there exists in practice no *essential* difference between the effect of one and a larger number of globules, nor between globules of different sizes, nor altogether between so called small and large homœopathic doses, and that the dispute about that matter is almost futile. If homœopathic practitioners were all equally well acquainted with their *Materia Medica*, and thus enabled to choose the *right medicine* in most cases, such dispute could scarcely have arisen. A much more important point in this dispute is that relating to the repetition of the doses. Hahnemann recommends, that once it is manifest to the physician, that the medicine has taken effect, he ought either to abstain from giving the medicine any further, or, at least, be exceedingly cautious in its repetition, and rather wait till it ceases to produce any further beneficial effects, when he may repeat or change it, as the case may require; that a frequent repetition, when it is not necessary, often impedes the good effects of the medicine, or produces an aggravation of the disease. This simple and rational rule did not satisfy a number of spurious homœopaths, who, in their anxiety to perform the impossible task of uniting the two methods, Homœopathy and Allœopathy, thought this rule pedantic. Experience, however, has taught others, and, we believe, a number of themselves also, that Hahnemann's rule is the only true and really useful guide; and that the more closely the practitioner adheres to it, the greater are his chances of arriving at those brilliant results, which characterised the practice of Hahnemann.

that of a pea, with the liquid medicine; others give the globules by themselves, or put them into a powder of sugar of milk, or dissolve them in water, which the patient takes by tea-or table-spoonsful, etc. etc. The degree of preparation also, which is administered in disease, seems to a certain degree of no essential importance. Some homœopaths always make use of the lower, some of the higher preparations; others vary them according to the character of the case, administering, for instance, the former preparations in acute, the latter more in chronic cases. Hahnemann formerly recommended the administration of the thirtieth preparation for the sake of uniformity rather, than because he thought it essentially necessary. In latter years he administered the different preparations according as the character of the disease seemed to require it.

Three important features are connected with this new and ingenious mode of preparing medicines:

1st. Substances which, in their primitive, unprepared state, exhibit only slight or no medicinal effects on the human frame, such as animal and vegetable charcoal, silicea, gold, silver, lycopodium, common salt, sepia, metallic copper, iron, zinc, tin, platina, &c., become, by means of trituration, powerful and most valuable medicines. Virtual properties, which are latent and fettered in their crude state, become manifest and freed by this mode of preparation; whether in consequence merely of a very minute division of their particles, or of an electric or any other process, would be difficult to determine.

2nd. Medicines, when removed from their primitive state, by trituration, solution in spirits of wine, and subsequent succussion, become less gross and violent, and more refined, penetrating, and lasting, in their effects, when properly applied in disease.

3rd.—No distinct limit can yet be fixed as to the degree of preparation, where the medicines, thus pre-

pared, cease to show medicinal effects, when applied in disease. Some medicines, *e. g.* sulphur, have been pushed to the 1500th and 2000th degree of preparation, and have exhibited undoubted, and distinct medicinal effects.

To prove the efficacy of the small homœopathic doses, it would be sufficient merely to bring forward the unanimous testimony of several thousands of scientific medical men, who practise Homœopathy in different countries, and that of very great numbers of persons, who have experienced their beneficial effects; yet, as the subject is so new and opposed to received opinions, and altogether so important in practice, we owe it to the public at large to say a few words in explanation. The following are the principal grounds upon which homœopathic physicians defend the general use of small doses of medicine for the cure of disease:—

*1st. Experience speaks in favour of small doses.* When Hahnemann began to apply medicines upon the homœopathic law, he did it in nearly as large doses as are usually prescribed in Allœopathy; but he soon saw that such doses, when so applied, not only aggravated the disease before they cured it, but produced besides symptoms of their own, which made the aspect of the disorder more complicated. He, therefore, did what every one else would have done, namely, diminished his doses, and saw, that the diseases were not only cured as before, but were so in a much milder, safer and more expeditious manner. He thus arrived gradually, and always guided by experience, at the small doses which are now generally employed by homœopaths. Every medical man, who adopts Homœopathy, distrusts these small doses, till experience shows him, that they are the best adapted for the cure of disease. When a considerable number of scientific medical men have, within the last fifty years, undertaken the same experiments, always with the same results,—how are persons, who never made a single proper experiment, justified in denying the efficacy of these doses?

2nd. The efficacy of small doses in disease is explicable by the *homœopathic law of specificity*. Every body knows the specific affinity, which exists between iron and the magnet; let any quantity of any other metal but iron be brought in contact with the magnet, there will be no attraction, whereas the smallest particle of iron will be attracted. An analogous phenomenon is the extreme sensitiveness of a chemical solution to the smallest quantity of its specific re-agent. The homœopathic law requires a similar specific affinity between the disease and the medicine: and, if such affinity exists between these two factors,—that is to say, when the right medicine has been chosen, the smallest dose will act beneficially; and, if such affinity does not exist, larger doses would have no beneficial effect. If our space allowed, this point might be further illustrated by showing, that all vital organs of the human frame, have a specific susceptibility to certain external influences, which are perceived by them in the smallest quantities, and that an analogous susceptibility to its specific homœopathic remedy exists in a diseased organ. The extraordinary liability which some persons exhibit to be specifically affected by certain things in the smallest quantity, or often even by quite immaterial agents, which are not perceived by others, a disposition known under the name of *idiosyncrasy*, might also be brought forward in support of the efficacy of small doses of remedies, as an analogous fact, when the *specific affinity* between remedy and disease exists.

3rd. The efficacy of small doses is further explicable by the *increased sensitiveness of a diseased organ*. The organs of hearing in the healthy state are little affected by the roar of artillery, but when inflamed, the most cautious step on the softest carpet affects them painfully. The eye in a healthy state bears the glare of the sun without great inconvenience, but when inflamed the slightest ray of light causes pain. The stomach in its healthy state bears the coarsest aliments, but when inflamed, it rejects the smallest quantity of solids or

liquids. Now, as a homœopathic medicine, when correctly chosen upon the fundamental law, acts directly on the diseased organ, it is explicable that it may be perceived and have a beneficial effect, even in the smallest quantity, though the same quantity would not affect a person in health.\*

4th. An additional argument in favour of the small homœopathic doses may be taken from the *peculiar preparation* of the medicines, by which, as has been stated above, powers which are latent in the medicine in its original state, are developed, their effects more refined, and rendered more penetrating and lasting.

5th. The small homœopathic doses, *if the medicine be not correctly chosen*, have generally little or no effect.† This is one of the most conspicuous advantages which Homœopathy has over the ordinary treatment, and would alone render Homœopathy one of the greatest benefits which has been conferred upon mankind. Do we ever see, after homœopathic treatment, such unfortunate persons who, in consequence of large doses of mercury, have their face disfigured, their palate, gums, and teeth destroyed, their limbs racked by nocturnal pains, who suffer from diseased liver, constant excruciating headache, and cannot expose themselves to the slightest degree of cold without being affected by it? Does Homœopathy ever discolour people's faces by large and

\* Therefore healthy persons, who sometimes offer to prove the efficacy of homœopathic doses by taking the contents of a whole bottle or box, may perform that feat very safely; and the same remark applies to the random experiments on the power of small doses by some of the well-meaning, but over-zealous and injudicious dabblers in the science.

† It ought, however, to be observed, as a caution to unprofessional amateurs and to such professional persons as are scarcely more properly informed on the practice of Homœopathy, that by the continued use of a wrong medicine, or by heaping one ill-chosen remedy upon another, they may produce very serious complication and, particularly in chronic cases, render the disease incurable.

continued doses of nitrate of silver for the cure of epilepsy? Where are the homœopathic victims of iodine, opium, quinine, tartar emetic, and the whole host of purgative medicines? It would be well, if those, who wield such mighty weapons, with so little discrimination as to doses, and without any valid principle to determine their choice, would meditate on that subject more than they have hitherto done.

6th, *There are many analogous instances of immaterial, and small quantities of material agents affecting the living body powerfully.* Who is not acquainted with the powerful effects of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism? Who has ever weighed the miasm of scarlatina, measles, typhus, cholera, plague, or any other contagious disease? What is the weight of fright, fear, joy, anger, which may produce paralysis or apoplexy? Where are the scales to weigh the marshy air, which destroys armies and unpeoples provinces? What is the aspect of grief, sorrow, and anxiety, which undermines the strength of body and mind? What colour and weight have the exhalations of lead, which cause colic and paralysis; or of the poisonous sumach, which cause to many, who approach the plant, eruptions, fever, and other accidents? How much substance is absorbed by the body from flowers, the smell of which may produce dizziness, fainting, nausea, or even apoplexy? The effects of the exhalations of turpentine are well known. The approach of a cat, a loadstone, and so forth, produce sometimes very remarkable phenomena in nervous persons. How much of the master's substance is there left in his footsteps, which still affects the olfactory nerves of his dog, and enables the latter to follow him and find him out among thousands? On the other hand, what a very small quantity of vaccine matter is there required to produce a specific disorder, which preserves against small pox, and thousands of individuals could be vaccinated from one single pock. Since time immemorial people

are in the habit of putting a piece of brimstone into the drink of domestic animals, to preserve them from certain disorders, and the faculty have never declared it useless. In a similar way they boil some globules of quicksilver in a large quantity of water and make use of the latter for a cure of worms. Many distinguished physicians have even recommended it. But of neither brimstone nor quicksilver is there any perceptible loss in the weight, and yet experience has proved such water to be efficacious. How much venomous matter enters the body from the sting of an insect, or from the bite of a snake, which produces such painful and often dangerous symptoms? Is it, therefore, more improbable that the small homœopathic doses of medicine could be efficacious?

9th. An unimportant additional argument for the defence of the small doses might be derived from the *infinite divisibility of matter*; and though we hold the above arguments to be sufficient to explain the efficacy and justify the use of small doses in disease, we shall, for the gratification of the curious, mention a few instances, proving that there is no *a priori* reason why the medicines should not materially exist in the highest homœopathic preparations. Those who assert the contrary should remember, that there is no assignable limit to the subdivision of matter; and many of the instances of it, which may be found in philosophical investigation, almost exceed credibility. Thus one grain of gold may be divided into 4,000,000 of particles, and each of them still visible with the naked eye. One grain of sulphate of copper gives a fine azure tint to five gallons of water. In this case the substance must have been attenuated at least 10,000,000 of times; yet each drop of the liquid may contain as many coloured particles distinguishable by our unassisted vision. A still minuter portion of cochineal dissolved in deliquate potash will strike a bright purple colour through an equal mass of water. The 400,000th part of a grain of arsenic can be discovered by the eye



on pouring into the liquid which contains it a solution of copper or iodine. Water which contains the 450,000th part of a grain of iodine acquires a perceptibly blue tinge by the addition of a little starch. Gold may be reduced to the thinness of the 282,000th part of an inch similar to that of 150,000th part; copper and tin to the 20,000th part of an inch. In the gilding of buttons five grains of gold are allowed to each gross; so that the coating left must amount to the 110,000th part of an inch in thickness. If a piece of ivory or white satin be immersed in a nitro-muriate solution of gold and then plunged into a jar of hydrogen gas, it will become covered with a surface of gold hardly exceeding in thickness the 10,000,000th part of an inch. Platina may be reduced to wire not exceeding the 30,000th part of an inch in thickness. Such excessive fineness is scarcely surpassed by the filamentous productions of nature. A single pound of cotton has been spun into a thread 76 miles in length; a pound of wool has been extended into a thread of 95 miles; the diameters of these threads being hence only the 350th and 400th part of an inch. Water being extended by heat into particles, one cubic inch of water produces 1728 cubic inches of steam. The thinnest part of a soap bubble, which is a thin shell of water and the matter of soap, does not exceed in thickness the 2,500,000 part of an inch. The effluvium or odour which excites the sensation of smell, consists of an incalculable number of particles of matter floating in the atmosphere, so minute as to be altogether invisible to the eye. These particles are not more remarkable for their inconceivably small size, than for the length of time which they remain in suspension in the atmosphere or in connexion with some particular place. The effluvium given forth by a single grain of musk has been known to perfume a large apartment for twenty years, and yet at the expiration of that period, there was no sensible diminution of the little mass of matter from which the smell had proceeded. At the

lowest computation, the musk had been subdivided into three hundred and twenty quadrillions of particles, capable of affecting the olfactory organs and producing nervous affections, such as head-ache, fainting, spasms, &c., in susceptible persons."\*

It would be very easy to increase the number of similar facts; but those which have been quoted may prove to any one who is open to conviction, that there exists no *a priori* reason, why homœopathic preparations should not, in their minutest division, contain the actual substance of the medicine.

4th. *Homœopathy insists upon the use of only one Medicine at a time.*

The rule that only one medicine is to be administered at a time, admits of no deviation, and is as simple and conformable to common sense in theory as it is advantageous in practice. The principal reasons why Hahnemann insists upon the strict adherence to this rule, are—

1st. It is calculated to bring *simplicity, clearness, and precision* into the naturally difficult and complicated task of treating disease. The homœopathic physician, being accurately acquainted with the effects of the medicine which he administers, by means of previous trials on persons in health, and giving that medicine without mixing it with others, may generally follow its effects in diseases, whether good or bad, with a high degree of precision, and thus shape his further mode of proceeding with confidence and upon clear grounds, as the circumstances of the case may require. If the patient improves, and his experience and faculty of observation tells him that the improvement is not owing to another accidental cause, he clearly knows that it is the effect of that medicine and of no other, and

\* British Cyclopædia, I. 434, *et seq.*

he will, therefore, confidently continue its application as long as the circumstances of the case justify such continuance. Should, on the other hand, new symptoms arise, which his knowledge of the *Materia Medica* points out to him as the effects of the medicine, or should the symptoms of the disease itself be momentarily aggravated by the remedy, and should it, therefore, be necessary either to counteract those effects by means of antidotes, or to allow the medicine to terminate its effects without interruption, or to change it altogether, the course which he has to pursue is at once clearly pointed out to him. This is of peculiar importance in severe acute diseases, where the danger often increases with every hour, and where time is too precious to be lost in unravelling the uncertain and complicated effects of various active medicines given together at the same time.

2nd. It leads to *clear and useful observations, and consequently to sound experience*. It is only by a strict adherence to this rule that we are enabled to test the practical value of such effects of a medicine as have been observed in previous experiments on healthy persons, and in proportion as they are thus confirmed in practice, they render the application of Homœopathy more certain and unerring. It is also the primary condition for ascertaining the value of such symptoms as a medicine may produce in disease, and may, under restrictions mentioned in another place, become an important auxiliary means of increasing our knowledge of the real effects of medicines on the human frame. The observations which the homœopathic physician thus makes in the treatment of diseases, will be pure and unadulterated, and naturally lead him to such experience as may frequently be of use to him in subsequent similar cases.

The course which the allopathic school pursues on this point is very different, and Homœopathy disapproves of its complicated prescriptions for the following reasons—

1st. Because it prevents simplicity, clearness and pre-

cision in the treatment of diseases. It has been stated, that the allæopathic school is only partially acquainted with the effects of medicines, because it follows imperfect methods in ascertaining such effects. Now, when the knowledge of a medicine in its simple unmixed state is imperfect, can it reasonably be supposed that it will become more perfect when several of them are mixed together? It is true, that the medical practice of the present day is not what it formerly was, when a prescription seldom consisted of less than ten or twenty different medicines; yet, every one is aware, that it is extremely rare to meet with a recipe prescribing not more than one active substance; it will, on the contrary, be found, on comparing a number of recipes, that they contain, on an average, not less than from three to six different drugs. Each of them necessarily produces more or less its own numerous effects on the human frame, and the whole mixture must therefore give rise to a variety and complication of effects, which prevent the best informed physician to shape his mode of proceeding with the same clearness, precision and confidence, as a contrary course would enable him to do. Indeed, it is incomprehensible, how a method, which strikes the plainest intellect as contrary to good sense, should have been continued for so many centuries amidst the great and decided improvements which other branches of medical science have experienced. It is only explicable by a dread of change in so important a matter as the practice of medicine, or by the routine, which in spite of the scientific character of other branches of the healing art, is the great feature of *actual practice*, whatever may be said to the contrary.

2nd. Because compounds consisting of several active drugs mixed together in the usual large doses, are apt to produce in diseases new symptoms, or aggravation and complication of those previously existing, without the physician being able clearly to account whether such effects are owing to the medicines, and to which of them,

or whether it be a natural increase or change of disease. This uncertainty and confusion is still increased by the circumstance, that frequently different compounds, each of them equally complex, are given at short intervals from each other, and there is no doubt, that too often diseases which were originally very simple and would have successfully terminated with a more simple mode of treatment, are thus made complicated, dangerous, and fatal.

There is a large class of chronic diseases, the cure of which is extremely difficult and often impossible, which are chiefly owing to a long continuance of these compounds in large doses, and may be called *medicinal diseases*; indeed there is scarcely a case of chronic disorder, which has been for any length of time under allopathic treatment, in which that character is not more or less conspicuous. The best practitioners of all times and countries have acknowledged these facts, and the most successful physicians have always been those, who gave the least and the simplest medicines.

3rd. Because the use of medicinal compounds is not a *method calculated to lead to clear and precise observations, or sound medical experience*. Should beneficial or unwished for effects be observed in any given disease from the use of any compound, it would, in the great majority of cases, be very difficult, if not impossible, clearly to determine which of the component parts is the agent to which such effects ought to be attributed; consequently, the observation would in itself be of very limited, if any, strictly scientific value, and could never really contribute to sound experience. If such mixtures were always composed of the same ingredients, and in the same proportions, they might finally lead to some amount of valuable experience, but being endlessly varied according to the individual views or fancy of the physician, it appears clear, that conclusive observations and useful experience are almost entirely precluded by such a method. The proverbial

uncertainty of medicine, and disparity of opinion among physicians, is in a great measure owing to this practice, which has now been followed for several thousand years, although it appears to be incompatible with common sense, and is utterly at variance with the elementary rules of scientific investigation. Professor Wedekind,\* an adversary of Homœopathy, says, "In our present mixture practice we may get grey, and if God pleases, white hair, but never experience. If, however, Homœopathy induces us to give less medicine, to change it less frequently, and not to mix many drugs together, we may, some day, with careful observations, glory in medical experience, which we unhappily cannot do as yet."

4th. Because our knowledge of chemistry in general, and of organic chemistry in particular, is as yet imperfect, and the different ingredients of any medical compound are liable to act chemically upon each other in such a way as cannot be foreseen by the physician. This circumstance must, in many cases, necessarily increase the inevitable uncertainty as to the effects of any medicinal compound. Pereira,† says, "The properties of bodies are so completely altered by chemical combination, that it is in most cases difficult to form a correct opinion as to the action of a compound medicine merely by knowing the nature and properties of its constituent parts."

5th. Leaving science out of the question, there is another and not unimportant reason, which makes the complicated compounds of the allopathic school objectionable, namely, their preparation at a druggist's shop. It is a well known fact, that when the same prescription is made up at different shops, the product is scarcely ever the same, owing to the staleness and unequal quality of the drugs, and also to the difference of care with which they are made up. This, to say the least, cannot be in-

\* Hufeland's Journal. 1826, vi. 5.

† Elements of Materia Medica, i. 98.

different either to the patient or to the progress of science. The fault, however, does not always lie with the druggist, because physicians instead of facilitating the task of making up the prescription by writing them in the common language of the country, write (from long established but nevertheless highly objectionable custom, not to mention minor reasons) their recipes in Latin; and strange to say, generally in a very illegible hand. "This practice," says Dr. Buchan,\* "is not only ridiculous, it is likewise dangerous; however capable physicians may be of writing Latin, I am certain apothecaries are not always in a condition to read it, and that dangerous mistakes in consequence of this frequently happen. Mistakes will happen in spite of the greatest care, but when human lives are concerned, all possible methods ought certainly be taken to prevent them. For this reason the prescriptions of physicians, instead of being couched in mysterious characters and a dead language, ought, in my humble opinion, to be conceived in the most plain and obvious terms imaginable." The most serious results have been and still are frequently the consequence of such mistakes, which could scarcely happen, if one medicine, and not five or six together were prescribed at a time.

#### 5th. *Diseases.*

It would be unreasonable to deny the great progress which pathology has made in modern times, and not to acknowledge the merits of a considerable number of eminent physicians, as regards that branch of medical science. However, there are some points connected with it, on which Homœopathy either essentially differs from the old school, or to which it attaches a greater importance than is generally done. As the points in question form integral parts of the *system* of homœopathic medicine,

\* Domestic Medicine, pref. xxi.

we shall mention the most prominent of them as briefly as possible.

1st. Homœopathy considers every disease to be an *essentially individual deviation from health*. As there are probably not two individuals exactly alike in a state of health, so do diseases differ according to age, sex, general constitution, predisposition, temperament, exciting causes, symptoms and so forth. Having thus in practice always to deal with individual diseases, of which one never is exactly the same as another, Homœopathy disapproves of dividing them into orders, genera, and species; and even designating them by names is, strictly speaking, inadmissible. Professor Choulant says,\* “The classification of diseases in genera and species, such as the naturalists want in their science, is highly objectionable. It is extolled as order, and it is in reality the greatest confusion; it separates what is nearly connected, and unites what is heterogeneous; it is said to be necessary for rational practice, and its names lead to the most irrational routine.” If Homœopathy does not object to the use of names of diseases in an absolute manner, it is because many of them, particularly acute forms, are so clearly characterized, that, in describing them, names cannot, *for brevity's sake*, always be avoided and are often a great convenience; but what Homœopathy insists upon is, that *the physician ought never to be influenced by the mere name in his mode of treatment*. This, we fear, is too frequently the case in the old school, particularly with younger and less experienced practitioners, to whom the name alone is frequently the criterion for the mode of treatment. The physician's business does not consist in treating a disorder of such and such a name, but a disorder which manifests itself in such and such an individual in a perfectly individual manner. It is one of the essential characteristics of homœopathic practice,

\* Neue Zeitschrift. Natur und Heilkunde, 1, 2, 313.



that the physician, by the strictest and most minute examination of the disorder in all its bearings, should determine its individual character and adapt his mode of treatment accordingly. The examination of the patient forms thus one of the difficult and laborious items of homœopathic practice, but it is at the same time the first condition for the success of the treatment. The rules which Hahnemann has laid down on this point in his *Organon*,\* cannot, therefore, be too strictly adhered to; but as it is a point immediately connected with actual practice, we omit it here, referring those who desire additional information on the subject to that book.

Homœopathy does not admit of remedies for whole classes of diseases, nor even for diseases of any given name; every disorder, and every new phasis of it, becomes a new subject of enquiry with regard to the disease itself as well as to the remedy to be chosen. Concerning the latter point, the difficult task of the physician is not alone confined to the choice of proper medicine from among the exuberant riches of the homœopathic *Materia Medica*, but he has also to consider the very delicate subject, how long a given medicine should be allowed to act, whether and when it is to be repeated, or whether it is to be changed altogether in the individual case before him. All these circumstances make the correct practice of Homœopathy a most laborious and difficult task, particularly to the beginner, which requires much time, great patience and industry, indefatigable zeal and a considerable degree of sound judgment.

\* *Organon*, § 83, to § 105.

† As only the larger towns of the United Kingdom are as yet provided with homœopathic practitioners, the latter are often unavoidably compelled to treat patients at a distance. But as this is a disadvantage to both physician and patient, it should be avoided as much as possible, and only be done under circumstances which make a personal interview, at least for once, not feasible. It is a

2d. *Homœopathy attaches no practical importance to the determination of the proximate cause of disease.*

Every disease has a hidden and manifest side. The former consists in those alterations of vital power, which are the immediate and proximate cause of the symptoms of the disease. As we know nothing more of vital power in the state of health than its actual manifestation as

circumstance of which all homœopathic physicians complain, that they seldom receive from distant patients so exact and minute an account of their disorder, as to be enabled to prescribe for them with tolerable accuracy and confidence. It will, therefore, not be useless to suggest in this place the general rules which the patient should follow in drawing up a report to the physician. The more scrupulous and minutely he follows such rules, the greater is his chance of being benefitted by the treatment.

1st. The patient ought to mention his age, general constitution, colour of hair, complexion, temperament and habitual occupation.

2d. He ought to give an exact history of his complaint, detailing its beginning and progress, mentioning former diseases, (particularly those of an eruptive character,) and their treatment, hereditary predisposition, his former and present manner of living, the supposed cause or causes of his present complaint, and also the treatment which he has hitherto undergone for its cure, and, if possible, send the prescriptions which have been given.

3rd. He ought to give a most minutely detailed description of the present state of his complaint, and do so in the same simple way as if he was speaking to the physician present, avoiding as much as possible technical terms and studied expressions. Thus, he will naturally first mention those symptoms from which he suffers most, and if he relates them exactly as he feels them, the physician is enabled to distinguish the principal and characteristic symptoms of the complaint from the less important; a point which mainly influences the choice of the remedy. Those symptoms which appear to be the most important to the patient himself ought to be underlined. After detailing these symptoms he will mention those which he feels less constantly, and which appear to himself of minor importance. The patient cannot err in being too minute in his description, and ought not to omit any symptoms because he conceives them unnecessary to mention, or from fear of being too prolix. Such symptoms are often characteristic and decisive in the choice of the remedy, and it

life, but are completely ignorant of its essential nature ; thus also have we no clear perception of its alterations in disease, and only know the perceptible consequences

ought to be left to the judgment of the physician to distinguish between them. In order to complete the accuracy of his description, it is necessary not only to note down the mere symptom as such, but also such peculiarities as may characterize it more closely. Thus, when any symptom or a group of symptoms appear, disappear, increase or diminish at a certain hour or at a particular time of the day or night, from cold or warmth, rest or motion, within doors or in the open air, by eating, drinking, coughing, &c., in the different states of the weather, the change of the moon, in the different positions of the body, (walking, standing, sitting, lying down, &c.) it ought to be stated. All these peculiarities may be characteristic features of the symptom or the whole complaint, and materially influence the mode of treatment.

As to the symptoms of pain, Homœopathy is of far greater exactitude in examining them than the ordinary practice. It is not sufficient to know that there is pain, but as each pain has a peculiar character, the latter ought to be stated. It may be dull, burning, tearing pressing, starting, cutting, pricking, drawing, continuous, remittent, intermittent, &c. ; and the relator may in this respect be very much assisted by comparisons taken from ordinary life. All homœopathic medicines have been thus minutely examined in their effects on the body in health, and as the most important question in the treatment is, to choose medicines, the effects of which bear the greatest possible similitude to *all* the symptoms of the disease, every one will understand the necessity of such minute examination as just recommended.

When the patient, observing all these rules, has drawn up a clear statement of his disorder, it will be well to recapitulate and complete it, in case he should have overlooked any symptom or any part or characteristic feature of it, beginning at the head, proceeding to the organs of vision, hearing and smelling ; thence to the mouth, teeth, gums, throat and the digestive organs ; from thence to the genito-urinary system, the organs of the chest and extremities including the pulse ; then to the skin, sleep and state of mind, and finally reconsider such symptoms as may affect the whole body, for instance, general weakness, loss of flesh, fever, general sensation of illness, &c.

of such alterations, namely, the symptoms. This is a subject of great importance in practice, and furnishes a marked point of difference between Alloëopathy and Homœopathy. Alloëopathy thinks it requisite to determine the essential or proximate cause of the disease, in order to base upon it a scientific treatment; Homœopathy asserts, that all endeavours to penetrate the proximate cause of disease are vain, and in a practical point of view prejudicial, because the result of such investigation can never amount to more than conjecture, and it is not right to base the treatment of disease upon such uncertain grounds.

After allowing to the predisposing and exciting causes their respective share of influence on the choice of curative measures, the only basis upon which a rational treatment can be founded is the manifest side of the disease, or the symptoms in their totality, such as described by the patient and discovered by the senses and tact of the physician. The above principle of the alloëopathic school is one of the main causes of the proverbial difference of opinion on the nature and consequently on the treatment of diseases among medical men, and to illustrate this assertion by an example, we shall quote the following lines from Doctor Black's treatise\* :—

“ Let us open, for example, any monograph, and upon the information therein given attempt to treat disease according to the varied opinions on the nature of the disease. Treatises upon phthisis, gout, rheumatism;

In the course of the treatment the patient ought to be equally exact and minute in each of his reports, and mention if any and what symptoms have disappeared, diminished or increased, whether new symptoms, not previously existing, or, as it often happens, old, long-forgotten symptoms have made their appearance, &c. By being thus scrupulous and explicit in his description, he enables the physician to overcome to a great degree the disadvantage of not personally examining him, and to treat him successfully.

\* p. 104.

cholera, fever, &c., afford ample materials; we select delirium tremens."

"Armstrong regards it as a venous congestion in the brain and liver, consequent upon activity of the heart and arteries, increased by irritation; Klapp derives it from disorder of the digestive organs; Sandwich from abdominal venous congestion; Staughton from gastritis; Playfair, from a morbid state of the liver and intestinal secretions; Gæden finds the seat in the solar and celiac plexus, and regards the affection of the brain as simply sympathetic; Günther admits a cerebral affection, in the one case idiopathic, caused by metastatic deposits; in the other sympathetic, provoked by gastric irritation. Tœpken believes it to be a sympathetic irritation of the cerebral system, arising from the celiac plexus; according to Parry, it consists in a febrile cerebral affection, inflammatory in a great measure; according to Sutton, in a peculiar irritation of the brain, approaching to phrenzy; according to Andrea, Clutterbuck, and Bright, it is the consequence of an inflammatory action in the arachnoid and pia mater; Hartes regards it as a superficial erysipelatous inflammation of the cerebrum; Blake, as an indirect weakness of the nervous power, consequent upon morbid activity of the brain and nerves; Hufeland believes that it is only a passive nervous delirium; Copeland admits that it may sometimes be inflammatory irritation, but more generally, that it is nervous and vital depression, increased by the morbid impressions produced by accumulated secretions of a vitiated kind in the biliary system, and on the digestive mucous surface; Wasserfuhr admits that the alcohol is changed into blood, from which arises drunkenness, and from this result a continued affection of the brain, when the alcohol cannot be assimilated; according to Spoeth, the disease is the result of a rupture of the equilibrium between the brain and nervous system of the abdomen."

"What rational treatment can we adopt, if guided by such a heap of contradictory and fanciful views?"

Professor Choulant\* says,—“ This uncertainty (in practical medicine) is the consequence of an over-estimation of our intellectual powers, since we not only assume to know, what is impossible to be known, the internal process in diseases, but also make this the basis of our medical theories. We know nothing of diseases beyond their predisposing and exciting causes and their symptoms, their internal proximate cause is no more evident than the cause of life itself.”

Then,† one of the highest authorities in Alloëopathy, says, in speaking of acute diseases,—“ We perceive their external causes, (and even these not always,) and their last perceptible effects, namely, the symptoms. But we have no knowledge of what lies between them, namely, of the changes that take place in the body from the first moment of the influence of the cause till up to the manifestation of the symptoms. It is evident from the history of opinions which have always been changed on the nature of fevers, that we are ignorant of their essential nature, and that their treatment is merely empirical.”

As, with the exception of the predisposing and exciting causes of diseases, the symptoms is all that we can clearly know of them, Homœopathy considers their totality, that is to say all, even the slightest symptoms, with all their peculiarities, as the principal object of the treatment. We intentionally say, the *totality* of the symptoms, in order to refute by this very word the objection frequently brought forward against Homœopathy, of being a symptomatic, or such a curative method as acts exclusively against one or a few prominent symptoms. Now the imperceptible changes in the interior of the organism of the proximate cause, and the totality of the perceptible changes or the symptoms, have both together

\* L. c.

† Fieberlehre, § 4.

as near and necessary a connexion as cause and effect, and the one cannot exist or radically disappear without the other. The treatment, therefore, which entirely removes the totality of the symptoms, must also necessarily remove the proximate cause, and that is the main object of homœopathic treatment.

3d. *Homœopathy does not recognise the existence of merely local diseases.* Rigorously speaking, cases of some trifling external injury of recent date, arising from mechanical causes, such as a slight cut, bruise, &c., might perhaps deserve the name of local disease, if they deserve the name of disease at all. With those exceptions, however, every other disease is more or less an affection of the whole organism, because the different organs of the body are in such an intimate physiological and pathological connexion, that the latter cannot suffer in one part to any extent without exciting the sympathy of others. Therefore disorders, which show themselves principally by some prominent outward symptom, not merely the consequence of an external injury, such as eruptions on any part of the skin, cancerous affections of different parts of the body, deformities of the spine, fistulæ, tumours, &c. are in reality not local diseases, but affections of the whole organism, of which the topical symptom is only the outward manifestation; a proceeding which nature instinctively adopts, particularly in chronic affections, in order to preserve internal, more vital organs from the effects of the entire weight of the disease. This circumstance is of the utmost importance in the treatment of chronic diseases. Homœopathy lays down as a general rule, which suffers very few, if any, exceptions, that in chronic cases no local medicinal application should be made, nor any other topical treatment adopted; and it also asserts, that, though the local symptom may be removed by topical means, yet, the general constitutional cause continuing to exist, such removal is not a cure, but at best only a palliation. The consequence of

such proceedings generally is, that the disorder being deprived of its local symptom, Nature in her instinctive efforts either creates another local manifestation in another not essentially vital organ, in the same or another form, or the constitutional character of the disorder becomes more evident and violent, or some vital organ becomes prominently affected. The dangerous consequences of such treatment are too manifest to require a long commentary. Thus, for instance, when one breast has been removed for a cancerous affection, we often see after some time the other breast, or other parts affected with cancer, or else pulmonary consumption or some other fatal disease ensues. Water on the brain is the frequent consequence of a chronic eruption of the head having been repelled by ointment and other local means. When an ulcer on the leg has been dried up by external applications, the constitutional disease shows itself often afterwards by destructive affections of the digestive organs. All such chronic disorders which are reputed local, require a general constitutional treatment, and when the local symptom disappears permanently in consequence of such treatment, then only are we tolerably sure of having performed a radical cure.

4th. With regard to *chronic diseases* Hahnemann's views are very peculiar and original, and differ entirely from any previous theory on that subject. It ought to be observed, however, in justice to all parties, that many homœopathic physicians do not share his views on the origin of that class of diseases in their whole extent, though all follow the treatment which he has pointed out for their cure. This difference between Hahnemann and some of his disciples, therefore, amounts to nothing more than difference of opinion on a theoretical point, but does not in the least affect the truth of the homœopathic system nor its great unity of proceedings in practice. The following are in a few words Hahnemann's views on the subject, which he has fully developed in his great work on chronic diseases.



"The name 'chronic,'" says Hahnemann,\* "is improperly applied to those diseases which attack persons who are constantly exposed to injurious influences which may be avoided; persons who constantly make use of food or drink which is hurtful to the system; who commit excesses; who are constantly in want of the necessaries of life; who inhabit unwholesome countries, particularly marshy places; who live in cellars and other confined dwellings; who are deprived of air and exercise; who are exhausted by immoderate exertion of body and mind; who are under constant influence of grief, vexation, &c. These affections disappear of themselves under the influence of a better regimen, provided there is no chronic miasm in the constitution."

The real chronic diseases, according to Hahnemann, are such as are connected with some chronic miasm. There are three such miasms, namely, syphilis, sycosis, and psora. A chronic disease may arise from one or from two of these miasms, in some rare instances from all three combined. The outward symptoms of syphilis and sycosis, when improperly treated by local means, are repelled, but the disease itself is not cured. The latter may thus be transformed into some chronic disease of another form; nay, the syphilitic or sycotic taint may be transmitted to the progeny of the individual affected, and thus become the cause of peculiar chronic disorders in his offspring. This is a fact admitted on all hands and confirmed by ordinary daily experience. However, a comparatively small number of chronic diseases owe their origin to those causes. The by far greater number of them are connected with the miasm which he calls psora, a comprehensive term for all chronic eruptions of the skin, the most common form of which in modern times is that vulgarly known under the name of itch. Psora is the most ancient miasmatic disease; Moses 3,400 years

\* Organon, § 77.

ago already mentions several species of it. It seems, however, that psora, at that time, and even later, as in uncivilized Greece, among the Arabs, and in Europe during the middle ages, has principally manifested itself on the external parts of the body. After the return to Europe of the armies engaged in the holy wars, it took the prominent character of leprosy. There were, at that time (about the year 1226) in France alone, more than 2,000 hospitals for the reception of leprosy. The frightful external appearance of this disease was, however, gradually diminished by the means of cleanliness introduced at the same time from the Levant, such as the use of shirts, till then unknown in Europe, the more frequent use of baths, &c. However, the disease itself was never radically cured, and increasing civilization and a more refined mode of living, as well as the appearance of a new miasmatic disease, syphilis, about the end of the fifteenth century, gradually modified psora from the hideous form of leprosy into much milder eruptions, and it became its most common form of manifestation. Neither syphilis, sycomosis, leprosy, itch, nor any kind of chronic eruptions are local disorders, but the outward appearance is only one symptom of a general disease and does not manifest itself till after the whole constitution has been infected. If therefore the external symptom is made to disappear by means of outward remedies, as it is generally done, the whole weight of the disease is thrown back and may thus give rise to sudden acute, sometimes dangerous and fatal diseases, or more frequently reappear gradually under some other form of chronic disorder. Now it is a well known fact, that itch or any other chronic eruption is seldom, if ever, radically cured, but merely repelled from the skin, by external measures; and it is also a fact confirmed by daily experience, that the psoric taint may be transmitted through generations, and not less, that eruptions of the skin are much more widely spread than people are generally aware of, because they can be easily concealed or

removed from the skin. It is, therefore, more than likely that Hahnemann is right in asserting, that the greater number of chronic diseases, such as they come under the observation of the physician in their various forms, owe their origin to the repercussion of a chronic eruption, with which the individual himself has been at one time affected, or the taint of which has been transmitted to him hereditarily. It is a characteristic feature in all these chronic miasms, that an individual, being affected with them either through hereditary taint, or having contracted the disease itself in its primitive form at any period of his life, without the disorder having then been radically cured, the miasm may be counterbalanced by the strength of vital power and remain for a long time in a latent state, that is, without giving any or very striking symptoms of its existence. But when at any period of his life the individual thus affected becomes weaker either by acute disease (for instance in different kinds of fever,) or from any other physical or moral cause which shakes the constitution and diminishes the resistance of vital power such as violent external injury, incessant grief, vexation, excesses of every description, violent medical treatment, &c., then the latent miasm manifests itself, and produces either complications of acute disorders, or traces of chronic disease are left behind when all acute symptoms have disappeared, or even without previous acute affection one or the other of the multifarious well known forms of chronic disease (various according to predisposition and exciting causes) gradually establishes itself. This theory recommends itself by its great simplicity, and in particular throws much light upon a point which has hitherto been very obscure, namely the complication of acute disorders.

The theory of Hahnemann, ingenious and original as it is, may possibly not be admissible in its whole extent, yet all homœopathic physicians acknowledge, that by following the treatment he points out for the cure of

chronic diseases, they are enabled to cure radically the greater number of these obstinate complaints, which hitherto have very rarely been perfectly cured by the ordinary means, and are and always have been a stumbling block and an insurmountable difficulty to the old school. In his work on chronic diseases he gives those medicines which are best calculated to cure these complaints, when applied according to the supreme homœopathic law; he calls them anti-psoric medicines, and their common characteristic is, that they affect the organism more slowly and deeply and are more lasting in their effects than those which are more calculated for a cure of transient acute diseases.

III. PART.

BOOK II.

to book 6th. *Homœopathic treatment of diseases.*

It is almost unnecessary to state, that in a short popular explanation of the principles of Homœopathy, a subject so purely practical can only be marked in its most general outlines, and we must, therefore, refer the reader, wishing for more extended information on the subject, to the *Organon of Hahnemann*, or some other more comprehensive work. The practitioner, when called upon to treat a given disease, has to consider:—

1st. *The disease itself*; and his attention ought to be principally directed to—

a. The history of the disorder, comprising its beginning, progress through different stages, and previous treatment;

b. The predisposing cause of the disorder—for instance, age, sex, temperament, previous mode of living, previous diseases, hereditary disposition; &c.

c. The occasional or exciting cause of the disorder—for instance, cold, excesses of various kinds, contagion; &c.

d. The totality of the present symptoms of the disease

in their most minute manifestation, their peculiar character, and mutual relation.

2nd. *The choice of the remedial agent.*—This choice may be essentially influenced by the knowledge of the history, predisposing and occasional causes of the disorder, but is above all determined by the similarity between the effects of the remedial agent on the healthy body, and the totality of the symptoms of the disease.

3rd. The degree of preparation, dose, form of administration, change or repetition of the remedial agent according to circumstances.

4th. A proper regimen so regulated as to promote the success of the treatment.

Simple and clear as these rules are, their proper application in practice is connected with great difficulties, and in order to attain those eminent results, which characterized the practice of the illustrious founder of the system, a long and severe study of his works, great tact, patience, judgment and circumspection are necessary requisites in a homœopathic practitioner. Not only ought he to be perfectly acquainted with Homœopathy in its whole extent, but an intimate knowledge of all the different parts of the ordinary medicine is equally indispensable; and though several of its branches are completely altered, or greatly modified, when brought under the influence of the great homœopathic law, yet it is very erroneous to believe, that the homœopathic practitioner can dispense with a thorough study of the ordinary medicine, such as it stands at present.

#### 7th. *Homœopathic Regimen in diseases.*

Very erroneous notions on the subject of homœopathic regimen, are generally entertained by the public at large, and studiously kept up by the extraordinary misrepresentations of the opponents of the system. Both shall

be met in another paragraph of this book. A plain explanation, however, of the subject itself will, we hope, convince every one who will consider it without prejudice, that far from being complicated and extraordinary, it is as simple as it is conformable to Nature and common sense. Though the regimen in general is only of value as an accessory, rarely as a principal point in the treatment of diseases, yet there can be no doubt that, if well regulated, its observance is of great importance to the invalid. The main object of regimen in disease is so to regulate the mode of living of the patient as to promote the success of the treatment ; therefore—

1. All such defects in the mode of living of the patient as have contributed either to produce or to keep up the disease, ought to be removed.

2. The patient ought to take his food and beverage in such quantities as are sufficient to satisfy the demands of Nature, and as can be digested without effort, but ought not to exceed that point.

3. The patient ought to be restricted to such food and beverage as is nutritious, free from prominent medicinal qualities, and can be easily digested.

4. The patient ought to avoid the influence of such medicinal agents as are calculated to interfere with the proper effect of the medicine given.

It must be evident to every one that it is impossible to lay down one uniform regimen appropriate for all cases, and that it ought to be left to the tact and judgment of the physician to regulate it according to the exigency of the individual case. However a few words may be said in explanation of the several points above stated. Should it be evident with regard to the first, that injurious influences, such as abuse of wine, coffee, tea, or certain spices, a sedentary life, intense mental exertion, want of exercise in the open air, over excitement of the mind from particular causes, living in bad air, keeping late hours, the habitual use of purgative and other medicines,

injurious habits, &c., have produced or contributed to produce and keep up the disorder, they ought to be removed, and as far as feasible a better mode of living substituted.

Concerning the second point it ought to be observed, that most people, from habit or for the gratification of the palate, eat and drink more than is required for the preservation of health and strength, and more than the habitual amount of active exercise justifies. If this practice ought to be objected to in healthy people as a great source of bodily and mental discomfort, (much greater than people are generally inclined to admit,) it ought to be peremptorily discountenanced in invalids. The widely spread, and in most cases erroneous notion, "that the system must be kept up," by the indiscriminate ingestion of nourishment, whether the patient wants it or not, or whether he can digest it or not, has done and daily does a great deal of mischief in diseases. The voice of Nature, if well understood and appreciated, ought, as a general rule, to be taken as a guide. Though a total abstinence from food would soon be followed by fatal consequences in a healthy person, yet it is a long-established, acknowledged fact, that in severe acute diseases patients may remain for weeks without taking much or any nourishing food, not only without injury, but with decided advantage. The course of such diseases is in general by far more regular, and the convalescence from them far more rapid and complete, than when the operations of Nature have been interrupted by giving food injudiciously, and forcing the stomach and the whole system to an exertion for which there is no strength at the time. There certainly are cases, where it is right and advantageous to administer food, notwithstanding the patient not asking for it, as (in mental aberration,) in certain forms of typhus fever, &c.; but they require great tact and nicety of judgment in the physician; and extreme care on the part of those about the patient. The simple

and rational rule, that food should only be taken when wanted; and then only in such quantity and form as can be digested with ease, is of particular importance, where the disease has its principal seat in the digestive organs. The neglect of it is frequently the cause of protracting the treatment of a chronic disorder of that description, or of imparting to an originally acute disease, a chronic, nay, often fatal character. Food that cannot be digested does not nourish, and lying in the stomach as a foreign body, is apt to increase the disease, and produce irritation and inflammation of the digestive organs. It ought to be mentioned as a rule of great practical importance, that in the beginning of convalescence from any acute disease, when the stomach has been for a long time unaccustomed to its habitual functions, the greatest caution is required in giving nourishing and particularly solid food. The appetite is then generally stronger than the digestive powers, and if proper precaution is disregarded, the patient is apt to have a relapse, which is generally worse than the former disease, and often proves rapidly fatal.

As to the third point, it is as impossible to lay down absolute rules for this, as for any part of the regimen in diseases, and the requisite diet in a given disorder ought to be adapted to the exigency of the case. However it may be stated as a rule, that things which are of difficult digestion, such as fat pork and other kinds of fat meat, salt meat, too young veal, coarse vegetables, &c.; or which have a strong stimulating effect, such as plain wine and spirits; or which exhibit prominent medicinal qualities, such as hot spices, tea, coffee, acids, unripe fruit, adulterated malt-drink, &c., ought to be avoided. On the other side, the patient may take plain roasted and boiled beef, mutton, fowl, game, eggs, fish, and shell fish, (unless cogent reasons forbid their use), broth, most kinds of vegetables, plain puddings, cocoa, milk plain or mixed with hot water, an infusion of toasted rye, &c. The best beverage is cold water, though wine and spirits diluted



with water (in the proportion of one part of the former to six parts of the latter,) are not generally objectionable. When children on the breast are treated, the mother or nurse should follow the proper regimen.

The fourth rule refers, in the first place, to such things as have a medicinal effect on the system in general, and though frequently looked upon as being of little importance, ought nevertheless to be avoided as long as the patient is under the influence of homœopathic medicine. Thus, the indiscriminate use of sea-bathing, of mineral waters, medicinal injections and occasional aperients, infusion of herbs, the constant use of strong scents, particularly musk, and not less the multifarious compound powders and other preparations for the teeth, particularly those which contain camphor, come under this category. In the second place, such things as are calculated to act as antidotes to the medicine which has been administered, ought to be avoided. Thus, wine and acids are incompatible with aconite; wine and coffee with belladonna and nux vomica; and camphor is an antidote to many homœopathic medicines.

The homœopathic regimen has often been represented by the opponents of the system as being extremely severe and complicated, whereas, in point of fact, it is exceedingly simple, and the great majority of patients in Great Britain follow habitually so proper a mode of living, that the regimen of a very few requires any material alterations beyond those which relate to the abuse of tea, wine, aperient and other medicine, and to exercise in the open air. With the exception of tea, the greater number of those who have been under homœopathic treatment have scarcely been aware of any real privation, and those who have their recovery at heart, are generally inclined to sacrifice their favourite beverage to the prospect of renewed health and bodily comfort.

Some homœopathic practitioners, particularly in the beginning of their practice, go too far and rigorously pro-

scribe a great many things which, though generally inadmissible, should however be interdicted only under peculiar circumstances. They ought to remember, that many things to which people have been accustomed for years, are much less injurious to them than to persons of different habits; and that there are cases, though they require great discrimination, wherein the medicines show no beneficial effect, if the patient is suddenly and totally deprived of particular stimulants, such as wine, tobacco, &c., under the influence of which he has been for many years. Moreover, there are patients who, when put upon too severe a regimen, become so nervous and sensitive, that ordinary influences, which can scarcely be avoided, affect them powerfully, for instance, the smell of perfumes, flowers, tobacco, &c. And altogether the effect of homœopathic medicines, when they are correctly chosen, is not so easily impeded or altered as beginners in Homœopathy are inclined to suppose. As a proof of this assertion it may be mentioned, that, as it often happens in acute diseases, homœopathic medicines act most beneficially notwithstanding strong allœopathic mixtures having been taken a short time before.

However, if some Homœopathists are too severe in their dietetic prescriptions, there are, on the other hand, some who, only to please their patients, are too indulgent; neither the one nor the other extreme can be approved of. It is, however, an unquestionable fact, that those who live most conformably to nature and observe a strict diet, considerably increase their chances of a speedy and radical cure; and the conscientious practitioner, who has the recovery of his patient and the honour of Homœopathy at heart, will pay serious attention to a proper regimen as an indispensable part of any rational treatment.

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In taking a review of the truly great and valuable discoveries which Hahnemann has been enabled to make, it

is impossible not to be struck with his patient and indefatigable industry, the power and clearness of his intellect, and the zeal and sincerity he displayed in the pursuit of truth, which he appears to have had a peculiar facility in detecting. No conception seems to have been too vast for his mind, no detail too minute for his observation. The importance of his discoveries would be much underrated by those who would consider them simply as an acquisition of new remedies, or even as new method of cure. Homœopathy stands on a far broader basis: it is a comprehensive science, an entirely original system of practical medicine, founded on the great discovery of a law of nature which is, therefore, unerring and immutable. All the different parts of his doctrine tend towards one end and form one harmonious whole, a system in the strictest philosophical sense, which requires only the continued efforts of its professors to bring it nearer and nearer to perfection.

## PART II.

### POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALLCÆOPATHIC AND HOMCÆOPATHIC PRACTICE.

IN a practical science like medicine, which is so intimately connected with health, life, and happiness, any deviation from long established rules and practices ought to be the subject of mature consideration, and not to be lightly attempted, or carried into effect without potent reasons. Homœopathy being a very young doctrine in comparison with her older sister, and differing in so many essential points from Allcæopathy, has naturally excited a degree of doubt in the minds of most people; and the public, therefore, have a right to know from the advocates of that system, upon what grounds they dissent from practices which have been sanctioned by ages. This very fair question we shall try to answer in a succinct manner, as far as the limited space of a pamphlet and the press of other matters will allow, reserving a full and detailed explanation for a future especial publication on the subject.

In the preceding pages the following points of difference have already been mentioned :—

1. Homœopathy is founded upon a law of nature, "*similia similibus curantur*," the influence of which pervades the whole doctrine, and, being a sure guide in all cases of disease, insures a high degree of unity of opinion and practice amongst its followers.—Allcæopathy

has no such supreme law, and therefore does not offer the same degree of harmony of opinion and practice amongst its professors.

2. Homœopathy follows certain and fixed rules for the investigation of the effects of medicines on the human frame, and thereby arrives at a clear and distinct knowledge of such effects.—Allœopathy is defective in its methods of such investigation, and therefore its knowledge of the pure effects of medicines is very limited and imperfect.

3. Homœopathy prescribes the use of only one single medicine at a time ; it is therefore enabled to follow the effects of such medicine, whether good or bad, with a great degree of clearness and precision, and thus to arrive at pure observations, and, consequently, at sound experience.—Allœopathy habitually mixes together a number of active medicines, each of which has its own peculiar effects on the frame. The clearness and precision of the treatment is thus materially interfered with, and all endeavours to arrive at clear unmixed observations and sound experience are to a high degree frustrated.

4. Homœopathy prescribes its medicines in reduced doses, which are sufficiently strong beneficially to affect the body in diseases, and not large enough to do harm when improperly selected.—Allœopathy prescribes its medicines in doses more powerful than is requisite, and which, if incorrectly chosen, are apt to injure the patient, as daily experience proves.

5. Homœopathy maintains that every disease is a perfectly individual deviation from health and ought to be treated as such.—Allœopathy too frequently is influenced in the treatment of diseases by the mere name of the disorder, and thus frequently treats in the same manner diseases which are essentially different.

6. Homœopathy attaches no practical importance to the investigation of the proximate cause of disease ; the latter being utterly impenetrable to human understanding,

the result of such investigation can never amount to more than conjecture ; but it makes that which may be known, namely, the predisposing and exciting causes, and the totality of the symptoms in their most minute manifestation and mutual relation, its principal criterion for the mode of treatment.—Allcœopathy considers the investigation of the proximate cause of disease as necessary for a scientific treatment, and thus leads to a proverbial divergency of opinion among its followers on the nature of diseases, and their appropriate treatment.

7. Homœopathy does not recognise the existence of merely local diseases, but maintains, that every disease, with perhaps a few trifling exceptions, is an affection of the whole organism ; that, therefore, in order to arrive at a radical cure, diseases ought to be treated by remedial agents acting on the whole frame, and not by merely local means.—Allcœopathy does recognise merely local diseases, and treating them, in consequence of this, frequently by exclusively local means, rarely arrives at a radical cure in such cases. This point shall be more fully explained in one of the following paragraphs.

8. Hahnemann's views differ essentially from those of the old school, with regard to the nature and treatment of chronic disorders. Daily experience shows, that Homœopathy cures a great number of such disorders radically, and daily experience also shows that the effect of Allcœopathy in similar cases scarcely ever amounts to more than palliation, or transformation of one disorder into another ; and that it rarely arrives at a radical cure, unless in cases where it acts unconsciously upon the homœopathic law. We may here remark, that the success in chronic diseases ought to be considered the principal criterion of the value of any system of practical medicine. For in these disorders the efforts of Nature alone are generally ineffectual, and the best she can accomplish by herself is occasionally to change one form of disorder to another. She thus sometimes seems to effect a cure by

her own efforts, when she only changes its mode of manifestation, for instance, at the different periods of evolution, where chronic disorders sometimes disappear, without being cured, only to re-appear sooner or later in the same or another form. In this class of disorders, therefore, medicine as an art ought to show its value, and its power of so directing, by remedial measures, the constant curative efforts of Nature, as to lead to the establishment of the healthy functions of all the organs. In acute diseases on the contrary the proceedings of Nature alone are generally so instinctively right and effectual, that unless the constitution is naturally very unhealthy, or previously exhausted, or unless Nature is thrown off her right track by violent treatment, she generally proceeds through the different stages of the disease to a successful termination within a certain space of time. The experience of all ages and countries has shown, that, to say the least, an equal number of individuals recover from any kind of acute diseases, whether they are left to Nature alone, or are put under the influence of medical treatment. The intrinsic merit of medicine (at least in its ordinary form) in the treatment of acute disorders is, therefore, strictly speaking, very limited and in many cases exceedingly doubtful; and when we take into consideration the unnecessarily violent measures so generally adopted in such disorders, we agree with Pereira,\* who says, "We can hardly refuse our assent to the observation of the late Sir Gilbert Blane, that in many cases patients get well in *spite* of the means employed, and sometimes when the practitioner fancies he has made a great cure, we may fairly assume the patient to have made a happy escape."

9. Homœopathy is, in the strictest philosophical sense, a *system* of practical medicine. It has one supreme principle from which all the different parts of the doctrine

\* Lectures on Pharmacol. Med. Gazette, October 24, 1835.

start as necessary consequences ; these parts themselves are again in necessary relation to, and penetrate and vivify each other. This harmonious *ensemble* deserves the name of a system.—Allœopathy does not satisfy the logical postulata of a system.

Besides the points of difference mentioned, there are others on which Homœopathy is compelled to dissent from the allœopathic school ; and, as they are directly connected with the every-day's practice of medicine itself, it is the bounden duty of its followers to lay their reasons of such dissent openly before the public.

1st. *Homœopathy disapproves of Bleeding.*

It is unnecessary to prove, what every one knows, that blood is a most precious fluid, essential for physical existence, the nutritious growth and vigour of the body, and identified with life itself. Therefore common sense alone suggests, that we cannot be too careful about its preservation, and ought to avoid its abstraction by artificial means as much as possible. The principal grounds upon which Homœopathy objects to bleeding of any kind, are—

1. *Because it is not necessary.*—There is no kind of disorder in which bleeding is generally thought necessary for its successful termination, which, according to the testimony of numerous physicians of the old school, and the unanimous avowal of the properly informed adherents of Homœopathy, has not been cured more successfully, more safely, and radically, without than with bleeding. To be short, we only adduce a few testimonies taken from the writings of allœopathic authors, and at once such as relate to two kinds of disease in which bleeding is generally thought indispensable, namely, inflammation of the lungs and apoplexy. Thus, for instance, Speranza\*—

\* Black's Treatise, p. 6.



(Annal. Universal. di Medicina, vol. viii.)—has published some remarkable observations which show, that among patients attacked with inflammation of the lungs, treated by Brera, the deaths bear a direct proportion to the number of bleedings. In one hundred cases treated without blood-letting, fourteen only died; in one hundred cases in which two or three bleedings were practised, nineteen died; of one hundred who were bled from three to nine times, twenty two died; and of one hundred who were bled more than nine times, sixty-eight died.

Krueger Hansen,\* an adversary of Homœopathy, says, "Bleeding is generally thought indispensable for the cure of internal inflammations, above all, of that of the lungs; but I have observed for more than thirty years, in more than a thousand cases, that inflammations of the lungs, of whatsoever intensity, terminate most successfully, without any kind of bleeding. I have the satisfaction of not having lost for many years one single patient in inflammation of the lungs." In another place he says, "I have acquired the firm conviction that any kind of bleeding is as unnecessary for the successful termination of all acute disorders as any kind of evacuants; that on the contrary both frequently render the most simple and insignificant disorders complicated and dangerous. It is a pernicious error of physicians to see in all disorders, that occur suddenly and violently, inflammation in the back ground, and to imagine that they can be cured by bleeding. They seem to fancy that the blood is a sort of poison, which should be drawn out of the body in every way possible, as soon as a disorder seems to exhibit an inflammatory character. Legions of sick persons have been sacrificed to this erroneous opinion, who without such treatment would have preserved their health and life. But as this proceeding has been preached from all medical chairs for hundreds of years, it remains the order of

\* Brillenlose Reflexionen, etc. p. 3, 19, and 28.

the day in practice, and that not only in diseases, in which the activity of the process of life is exalted, but also in those, wherein it is so much depressed as in asphyxy, apoplexy, etc. One seldom hears of a person having died of apoplexy, and not having been bled; he is said to have died *notwithstanding* that means, though it ought to be said he died *in consequence* of that means."

With regard to cases of apoplexy, in the greater number of which the physician would think himself guilty of a neglect of duty if he did not bleed copiously, we give the following striking data from an allœopathic work recently published on the subject.\* Of 155 cases particularly specified 129 were bled and 26 were not; of the former number 51 recovered and 78 died, therefore nearly two-thirds; of the latter, 18 were cured and only 8 died, therefore rather less than one-third. In two cases the temporal artery was opened and both proved fatal; in 14 cases leeches were applied, 10 died and 4 recovered; 85 patients were copiously bled with the lancet, 57 died and only 28 recovered. "From these facts," continues the author, "it appears, that bleeding, generally speaking, is so ineffectual a means of preventing a fatal termination of apoplexy, that it scarcely deserves the name of a remedy for the disease; that the treatment without loss of blood was attended with the most success, and the mortality of the disease increased in proportion to the extent to which bleeding was carried: the more copious the loss of blood, the more fatal the disease. It would seem, therefore, upon examination of statistical results, that there is but little encouragement for pursuing the usual, much recommended plan of treating apoplexy by bleeding. A comparison of the success attending the practice of bleeding in apoplexy with that where bleeding was not employed, as shown by the fore-

\* A collection of cases of Apoplexy, &c., by Edward Copeman. London, 1845.

going cases, is decidedly in favour of the latter, and should be sufficiently correct, from the number of cases reported, to neutralize the far too prevalent idea that bleeding is the only remedy to be depended upon in apoplexy."

After such statements it is unnecessary to add one word of our own. It is clear that bleeding in apoplexy is one of those points in the practice of medicine which long habit has sanctioned and which is kept up through mere routine, notwithstanding that reason and experience should lead to pursue a different course. In apoplexy particularly the vital spark is at such a low ebb already, that we cannot wonder, if it is rapidly extinguished by an abstraction of the most vital fluid; and should a patient even escape with his life, he has generally been bled into permanent weakness, paralysis, a great liability to a return of apoplexy, sometimes into idiocy. We might easily increase our proofs of the absence of the necessity of bleeding in diseases by quoting the opinions of celebrated practitioners and authenticated statistical results, if our limits allowed us to do so. We shall only add, that in all cases in which derangement of the circulation is manifested, whether by inflammatory action or by a strong determination to a particular organ, and in which alone bleeding might find a shadow of justification, Homœopathy provides means which calm and restore the balance of circulation without any artificial abstraction of blood. The experience of more than fifty years and the eminent success in acute diseases of thousands of homœopathic physicians in different countries, proves the truth of this assertion. Homœopathy is enabled by means of specific remedies to subdue the derangement of the circulation in inflammatory fevers, inflammations and congestions with comparative facility, and the only disorders which sometimes offer great difficulty, are those to which a person is subject, and for which he has formerly always been bled and leeches. Acting like other palliatives,

bleeding, and particularly leeching, leaves through its weakening effect that impression on the vitality of the vessels, which calls for the repetition of the same palliative on a return of the same complaint, and the avoidance of bleeding is thus sometimes made extremely difficult and requires great skill and patience. However, with this exception, the diseases in the treatment of which Homœopathy is rapidly and preeminently successful, are inflammatory fevers, acute inflammations and congestions, and there will be few homœopaths who would not rather have such cases to treat than the very difficult and tedious chronic disorders.

2. *Because it is unsafe, and frequently attended with dangerous and even rapidly fatal consequences.*—The frightful effects of a considerable loss of blood on persons previously in health, such as giddiness, fainting, sickness of stomach, delirium, general coldness, shivering, tremors, convulsions, and so forth, might alone serve as a useful caution to the reflecting practitioner against the artificial abstraction of blood in disease, if long established custom and ordinary routine did not represent bleeding as indispensable in a great many cases. Every experienced practitioner knows that the degree of susceptibility of being affected by bleeding of any kind is exceedingly different in different individuals, and that some are seriously and dangerously affected by the smallest artificial loss of blood, whilst others bear large depletions with apparent impunity. There is no criterion whatever to determine the degree of susceptibility before-hand; and therefore in every case, in which bleeding either general or local is resorted to, the patient is exposed to any bad consequences which may follow artificial depletion. Small, spare, and apparently weak persons sometimes bear bleeding much better than could have been expected, and, on the other hand, it frequently happens, that strong vigorous individuals faint or are attacked with nausea, vomiting, tremor, convulsions, or even suddenly

expire upon the loss of a small quantity of blood by artificial means. Krueger Hansen \* mentions the case of a very strong and healthy female who was persuaded to have herself bled for an occasional oppression of the chest when lying in bed; three cups of blood were scarcely drawn from the arm when she became pale, cold, giddy, began to vomit, and expired three hours afterwards. Doctor Copeland † mentions a similar case of a middle aged man, somewhat fat, who had complained of an acute and painful disease, and had been bled only twice on successive days, and on neither occasion to above thirty ounces, yet the symptoms of excessive loss of blood appeared, from which he died in twenty-four hours after the second depletion. A Russian gentleman who was some years ago ordered twelve leeches on the head for giddiness, from that moment completely lost his memory. An apparently very healthy lady had twelve leeches applied to her hand for inflammation, notwithstanding which, the inflammation only ceased about the sixth or seventh day afterwards; but the hand was paralyzed, became withered, and almost incapable of any motion. Persons are not unfrequently met with who suffer in consequence of general or local bleeding from weak eyes, deafness, paralysis, loss of intellectual faculties, trembling of the head and limbs, general weakness, and so forth. Doctor Marshall Hall ‡ has directed attention to the derangement of cerebral functions, such as delirium, convulsions, coma, &c., caused by blood-letting. Doctor Burrowes, § after relating a case of delirium tremens supervening at an early stage of pneumonia, which occurred in a dock labourer, says,—"The effects of the abstraction of blood upon this man were very striking. The loss of six ounces taken by venesection in

\* L. c. 51.

† Dictionary of Pract. Med. i. page 177.

‡ On the morb. and curative effects of loss of blood, 1830.

§ Lancet, ii., 26th July, 1845.

the upright posture caused sickness, faintness, and profuse perspiration. The report of his condition a few hours after the bleeding, shows how seriously the nervous system resented this shock, and for several days the man's life was in great peril. I could cite from my own case-book other equally remarkable cases of a similar kind. Indeed, I have seen patients brought into the hospital with all the symptoms of furious delirium tremens, and when the nervous symptoms have subsided I have found the patients were suffering from pneumonia, for which they had been largely bled prior to admission."

Doctor Browne\* of the Crichton Lunatic Asylum, speaking of the effects of bleeding in mania, says,—"Even in such patients as have been bled, but are ultimately cured, a stage of imbecility approaching to fatuity separates the period of excitement from that of convalescence. Dementia directly and obviously follows great evacuations and copious blood-letting, where no symptoms of alienation pre-existed. There is a case under my care, where incurable dementia succeeded the loss of blood in pneumonia. The fatal consequences of bleeding in delirium tremens have not suggested any warning. Depletion when the nervous system is in a state of high excitement proves fatal in various ways; I have seen it induce convulsions during which the patient died. More frequently the weakness which supervenes is so great, and so little under the control of medicinal diet, that after passing through every stage of prostration and emaciation, the patient sinks from debility or from some acute disease, or as it were, actually worn out by the irritation of the mental disease. While writing these remarks a copy of the Annual Report of the Northampton Asylum has been transmitted to me, in which a table showing the causes of death contains the corroborative item: "exhaustion from previous

\* Dr. Black's Treatise p. 5.

depletion two deaths." Pereira\* says, "As the patient recovers from the fainting state, (induced by bleeding,) hysterical symptoms sometimes manifest themselves. Throbbing head-ache and sleeplessness are by no means uncommon consequences of loss of blood. In some cases I have seen febrile excitement of several hours' duration brought on by blood-letting. Delirium and coma are less frequently met with. Great depression of the vascular system followed by sudden dissolution, is another occasional effect of bleeding." And in another place† he says, "It ought to be expected that an operation (bleeding) so powerfully affecting the vital functions, cannot be passive in its influence over morbid action, but the phenomena vary so much in different diseases, and even in the same diseases under different circumstances, that it becomes exceedingly difficult to offer any general results. That the loss of blood is sometimes beneficial, at other times hurtful, is well known. A tendency to hæmorrhage has been thought by some experienced practitioners to be engendered by the application of leeches; then the return of the menses, the aggravation of menorrhagia, hæmoptysis and apoplexy have been found to follow, and apparently the result from the employment of leeches." On the following page the same author says, "I have yet to notice another class of the general effects of the loss of blood, which may be denominated secondary or remote, and which are in no way useful in the treatment of disease. In some cases excessive reaction occurs, attended with throbbing of the vessels of the brain, pain and disorder of the cerebral functions. Exhaustion with insufficient reaction is another remote effect of the loss of blood. In two cases of infants I have seen this effect, consequent on hæmorrhage after a leech-bite, terminate fatally. Other secondary or remote effects of blood-let-

\* Elements of Materia Medica, II. p. 1827.

† Page 1828.

ting are mentioned ; they consist principally in disorders of the sensorial functions. Having hitherto described the consequences of bleeding generally, I must now refer more particularly to leeching. The constitutional or general effects caused by the application of leeches, are best observed in children and delicate females, more especially the former. I have, on several occasions, seen infants completely blanched by the application of one or two leeches. Pelletier mentions the case of a child six years old, who died from hæmorrhage occasioned by six leeches applied to the chest. It is quite impossible to say at what age venesection ought to be substituted for leeching, or in infancy, what number of leeches should be applied, since they take away such unequal quantities of blood." Nor is the application of leeches without its danger, inasmuch as the animal is of bad quality, or the stopping of the bleeding difficult, or the nurses careless. Pereira continues,\* " When leeches have fallen off, it is generally desirable to promote the sanguineous discharge ; great caution is necessary in the case of children. Some years since, the application of a leech was ordered to the chest of a child labouring under pneumonia ; it was at the same time mentioned, that the bleeding should be encouraged. The directions were literally fulfilled ; the discharge of blood was assiduously promoted until so large a quantity had been lost that death was the result. In another instance two leeches were ordered for a child aged about eighteen months, suffering with pneumonia in consequence of measles ; the following day the poor little creature was found in a fainting or rather dying state, with face and lips completely blanched. On inquiry it appeared that the leech bites were still bleeding and no attempt had been made to stop the discharge, the mother thinking it would be beneficial, more especially as the pneumonic symptoms had considerably abated ; as

\* Vol. II. p. 1832.



predicted, the little sufferer died within twenty-four hours. Mr. Wilson, quoted by Mr. Wardrop, has related the case of a child where one leech had nearly caused death by a serious hæmorrhage."

Though the dangerous effects produced by bleeding, as mentioned by these various authors, are not the constant consequences of that, after all very poor and crude resource of medicine for the treatment of diseases, yet, would it not be wise not even to run the chance of inducing them in any case, and rather adopt those means which supersede the necessity of bleeding, and which Homœopathy offers to every practitioner who will take the trouble of studying it thoroughly. Homœopathy further disapproves of bleeding

3. *Because it is disadvantageous and injurious in regard to disease itself.* In all cases of disease, whether acute or chronic, wherein the circulation is in any way deranged, such derangement is not owing to an actual increase of the quantity of blood, but like other symptoms, to a morbid cause, which ought to be neutralised by suitable remedies. A mere mechanical evacuation of blood cannot have a direct curative effect, because it cannot remove the morbid cause of the disorder; but it is at best only an indirect palliative mode of treatment, in so far as it may relieve the urgency of the symptoms. But when we consider the effects of bleeding—

A. In acute disease, and among them in such as are said above all to require bleeding, namely, inflammatory fevers, inflammations and congestions, we find,

a. *That bleeding has not always that palliative effect, or has it only for a short time.*—Although its primary effect is to reduce suddenly the action of the heart, yet its secondary, and one which too frequently follows, is a state of reaction, a great increase of vascular excitement, which is very often mistaken for an increase of the disease, and is treated accordingly by repeating the bleeding. How injurious and often fatal this very

common mistake, which is of daily occurrence among the less observing portion of medical practitioners, proves in its consequences, shall be mentioned below. We shall here quote the very sensible remarks of Dr. Copeland\* on this subject; he says, "In cases of excitement, where the vital and nervous power is not depressed and the blood itself rich or healthy, reaction generally follows each large depletion, and thus often exacerbates or brings back the disease for which it was employed, and which had been relieved by the primary effects of the evacuation. This is more remarkably the case in acute inflammations of internal viscera, particularly of the brain or its membranes. Thus, every observing practitioner must often have noticed, that a large depletion, when carried to deliquium, will have entirely removed the symptoms of acute inflammation when the patient has recovered consciousness, and that he expresses the utmost relief. But it generally happens, that the inordinate depression, the very full syncope, that is thought essential to the securing of advantage from the depletion, is followed by an equally excessive degree of vascular reaction, with which all the symptoms of inflammation return; and the general reaction is ascribed entirely, but erroneously, to the return of the inflammation, instead of the latter being imputed to the former, which has rekindled or exasperated it when beginning to subside. The consequence is, that another very large depletion is again prescribed for its removal; and the patient recollecting the relief it temporarily afforded him, readily consents. Blood is taken to full syncope—again relief is felt—again reaction returns—and again the local symptoms are reproduced: and thus, large depletion, full syncope, reaction, and the supervention on the original malady of some or all of the phenomena described above, as the consequence of excessive loss of blood, are brought

\* Dictionary of Practical Medicine, II. 177.

before the practitioner, and he is astonished at the obstinacy, course and termination of the disease, which, under such circumstances, generally ends in dropsical effusion in the cavity in which the affected organ is lodged, or in convulsions, or in delirium running into coma; or in death either from exhaustion or from one of the foregoing states; or, more fortunately, in partial subsidence of the original malady and protracted convalescence. Such are the consequences which but too often result—which I have seen on numerous occasions to result, when blood-letting has been looked upon as the only or chief means of cure—the ‘*sheet anchor*’ of treatment, as it has too frequently been called and considered during the last twenty years.”

*b. That bleeding in acute disorders frequently interferes with the radical cure of the disease, creates new complications, and induces a long convalescence.*—These too frequent consequences of bleeding are particularly conspicuous in inflammatory fevers, inflammations, and congestions of the internal viscera. The urgent symptoms may be diminished in intensity, but the morbid cause not being neutralised by bleeding, the disease itself is generally only reduced to a certain point; and vital power being then too much exhausted to terminate the *whole* morbid process, it frequently remains on that point in a chronic form, although the patient may recover from the acute disease itself; a termination which may be looked upon as comparatively fortunate, when it is considered; how often these disorders end fatally through exhaustion induced by injudicious bleeding. Thus we frequently see chronic catarrh remain after acute inflammation of the lungs; chronic head-ache after inflammation or congestion of the brain; chronic irritation of the coats of the stomach after acute inflammation of that organ; chronic costiveness or relaxation of the bowels after acute inflammation of the abdomen; chronic liver complaint after acute hepatitis, etc. In inflammatory fevers, in which the

above mentioned reaction of the vascular system after bleeding is particularly manifest, and which generally follow a certain regular course in spite of medical treatment, we often observe, that after sanguine depletions the inflammatory disorder changes into one of a nervous, typhoid character, from which recovery is long and precarious. There is no doubt, that many patients die of primary or consecutive typhoid fever in consequence of their strength having been too much exhausted in the beginning by the improper abstraction of the vital fluid, and by other weakening measures ; an exhaustion which neither brandy, nor wine, nor any other of the multifarious stimulants, then resorted to, can ever repair. The same frequently happens in acute inflammations of any of the internal viscera. The pulse, in consequence of repeated bleeding, often suddenly sinks, becomes small, wiry, contracted, and yet the inflammation is not subdued, and further bleeding cannot be ventured upon. If such cases terminate fatally, as they too frequently do, we may fairly assert that the patient died in consequence of bleeding, and not of the disease. There is no doubt, and the success of Homœopathy in acute diseases sufficiently proves it, that if bleeding was altogether banished from medical practice, the common ideas of the danger of acute diseases would be materially altered. With regard to convalescence, those who have seen patients recover from severe acute diseases, which have been under homœopathic treatment, must have been struck with the rapidity with which the patient generally recovers his strength and former health. The cause of this is not only that the disease has been thoroughly subdued by specific remedies, adapted to the individual case, but also that the patient has not been artificially weakened by bleeding, blistering, purging, and similar measures. It is on the other side a well known fact, and one of every day's occurrence, that recovery after acute diseases, which have been treated by Alloepathy, is both protracted and precarious, and often

more dangerous than the original disease, owing to the disorder not being radically subdued, or the patient being exhausted in consequence of previous bleeding and other debilitating remedial measures.

*c. That bleeding renders the patient very liable to a return of the same complaint.*—This is particularly the case when the patient is treated with local bleeding, namely, leeching or cupping, for irritation, inflammation, or congestion of a particular organ. Every organ has its own characteristic share of vitality, and local bleeding more than anything else weakens the organ thus treated in such a peculiar manner, that it remains for a long time, sometimes for the rest of the patient's life, a weak point and unable to resist the reappearance of similar affections upon slight causes. Thus, we see patients who have been bled, leeches, or cupped for an attack of headache, tendency of blood to the head, inflammation of the eyes, sore throat, croup, bronchial catarrh, inflammation of the lungs and other viscera, rheumatism, piles, suppressed menses, &c. &c., extremely liable to be attacked, upon comparatively trifling causes, by the same complaint, which has been treated by local depletion. It is then extremely difficult to avoid having again recourse to the same palliative means, and in proportion to the frequency of the return of the complaint, general and local bleeding becomes more and more urgent and difficult to avoid, to the manifest detriment of the patient.

*d. That bleeding in acute cases becomes the indirect cause of many chronic disorders.*—It has been mentioned that bleeding is at best an indirect palliative mode of treatment, inasmuch as it may relieve the urgency of symptoms; but that it cannot subdue and neutralize the morbid cause upon which the derangement of the circulation depends. When, after the symptoms have been reduced by depletion to a certain point, there is sufficient vital energy left for the purpose, the disorder may be overcome radically; but if such is not the case, as it too

frequently happens, then the acute disorder may either simply assume a chronic form, or give rise to chronic complaints of an altogether different character, in consequence of vital power being too much exhausted to terminate the acute morbid process completely. Thus we see acute inflammation of the eyes, throat, bronchia, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels or of any other organ, acute rheumatism, congestion of blood to the head, lungs, heart, &c., take a chronic character in consequence of bleeding having been resorted to for the cure of the acute form. Thus also we observe suppuration, induration and enlargement, particularly in glandular organs, effusion of water and lymph, particularly in inflammations of serous membranes, atrophy, consumption, &c, as the consequence of general or local weakness induced by previous bleeding in acute diseases. When there exists a hereditary or otherwise acquired predisposition to certain chronic disorders, bleeding is particularly dangerous on account of its weakening effects, and such disorders often develop themselves in their whole extent, when a more cautious treatment might have obviated such consequences. To adduce only one kind of disease, let us mention pulmonary consumption. Persons of consumptive habit or hereditary predisposition to that disorder, are notoriously very liable to acute irritation and inflammation of the organs of respiration, which require a most cautious treatment. If such cases are treated by local or general bleeding and other weakening measures, the patient becomes more and more liable to a return of these affections, or the acute form easily takes a chronic character, or the whole destructive disease makes its fatal appearance at once or in a short space of time. There is no physician of any experience, who has not had in his own practice cases confirmatory of this assertion; and there is no doubt whatever, that thousands are hurried every year to a premature grave by consumption, who might have lived for many years in tolerable health, if the development of

the disorder had not been induced by bleeding and blistering for an acute attack on the chest.

B. If we consider the effects of bleeding in *chronic disorders* we find, that in no case whatever does bleeding, general or local, lead to a radical cure; but is at the very best nothing but the merest palliative, and as all palliatives in chronic disorders are followed by a final reaction for the worse, so does bleeding, in such cases, (owing to a positive reduction of vital power, which in chronic cases is naturally much less active and energetic in the organs affected, than in acute disease,) either increase the complaint in the end or at least confirms it and makes a radical cure much more difficult; or it induces other more dangerous and frequently fatal complaints. Let us illustrate this assertion by some examples. Bleeding and leeching is frequently resorted to for chronic headache; and what are the consequences? It is, in the first place, exceedingly rare that bleeding or leeching for such a complaint gives even temporary relief, in spite of the repetition of venesection and of the application of large numbers of leeches. But suppose even that it has a temporary relieving effect, does that effect last, or does it contribute to eradicate the disorder? No; on the contrary, it makes the intervals between the attacks shorter and shorter, renders the latter more violent and obstinate, and generally ends in inducing other additional complaints which the patient had not before, such as constant giddiness, weakness of the eyes, numbness in the limbs, derangement of menses, permanent weakness, apoplexy, paralytic affections, loss of memory, &c. Another instance: persons of consumptive habits, or those who labour under incipient consumption are, as has been stated before, exceedingly liable to slight inflammatory attacks of the organs of respiration, which are so easily subdued by homœopathic treatment, and so frequently acted against with local and general bleeding by the alloëopathic school. Does the abstraction of the vital fluid contribute to a radical cure,

or does it even diminish the liability to such attacks? No; on the contrary, it increases that liability to a very great degree, favours the full development of the disorder, and in cases of confirmed consumption, hastens its fatal issue. In cases of suppression of the menses, bleeding, general and local, may, through its revulsive effects on the vascular system, induce their appearance for once or several times; but it afterwards confirms that functional derangement, and, if frequently repeated, is apt to produce chlorosis, hysteria, palpitations and other nervous disorders; or should it even succeed in re-establishing the regular return of that function; it has not succeeded in eradicating the morbid cause which first produced the derangement and will afterwards manifest itself in some other shape. In chronic inflammation of the liver, bleeding and leeching may give temporary relief; but if often repeated is sure to produce enlargement, inflammation or suppuration of that organ, total derangement of the digestive functions, abdominal dropsy, &c. And in the same manner in every other chronic disorder bleeding acts at best only as a palliative; it makes the patient much more liable, after a temporary relief, to a return of the symptoms which it was intended to cure or to relieve, and is one of the worst palliatives imaginable. It frequently induces other chronic disorders not previously existing, and may thus sometimes indirectly cause the disappearance of the original symptoms, but this, we hold, is not an advantage to the patient. If our space allowed it, we could more fully prove our assertions; but we shall dismiss the subject for the present to return to it at a future time. It is surprising to every attentive observer, how the medical profession can continue practising a method of cure, the benefits of which are so precarious and the injurious effects so numerous and manifest.



2nd. *Homœopathy disapproves of the whole derivative method.*

This method consists in the production of an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one, (antagonism counter-irritation,) and under this head are included such remedial measures as blisters, issues, moxas, seton, actual cautery, ointments containing tartar emetic, &c. The reasons for which Homœopathy disapproves of them are much the same as those brought forward against bleeding, namely,

1. *Because they are not necessary*; for Homœopathy attains all the objects for which they are intended in a milder and more durable manner by properly chosen specific remedies.

2. *Because they generally put the patient to great pain and torture*, and thus often counteract the beneficial effects which they may produce in unimportant cases of acute disease.

3. *Because they are frequently unsafe*.—Epispastics, for instance, sometimes produce painful and dangerous constitutional symptoms, or extensive local inflammation, or even mortification. Pereira,\* speaking of the effects of blisters, says,—“Ulceration and gangrene are not uncommon; the latter effect is occasionally observed after exanthematous diseases, especially measles. I have seen death resulting therefrom in two instances.”

4. *Because their effect is very uncertain, and in most cases only palliative*.—They scarcely ever lead to a radical cure, but render, through their locally weakening effect, (which is nearly as great as that of leeching,) the respective organ extremely liable to a return of the same symptoms upon slight causes. This result we observe, for instance, in both acute and chronic cases of neuralgia,

Edin. of Mat. Med. p. 1841.

affections of the head, eyes, throat, windpipe, chest, rheumatism, spine complaint, &c. ; and if one considers how rarely these means produce even a palliative effect in proportion to the frequency of their application, it would be surprising, that they are so constantly and extensively resorted to by reflecting medical practitioners, if the absence of better means did not render their avoidance very difficult.

5. *Because they are disadvantageous with regard to the disease itself and frequently decidedly injurious.* In their weakening effects these remedies can best be compared with bleeding, and particularly with local depletion. The only kind of cases in which, in want of better means, they would be to a certain degree justifiable, is that of unimportant, yet very painful acute disorders, such as tooth-ache or ear-ache, when vital power is not reduced, and the relief produced by them would be a sufficient compensation, if, after all, their beneficial effects even in these disorders were not exceedingly precarious and uncertain. But we maintain, that in all acute cases of any importance, and in all chronic cases without exception, these measures are disadvantageous and objectionable, because they have no power, direct or indirect, of reaching the morbid cause of the disorder, and also on account of their general and local weakening effects. They drain and debilitate the whole frame, and still further exhaust it when all its vital energies are required to overcome the disorder thoroughly ; and through their locally weakening effect they are particularly injurious to the organ to which they are applied, by impeding its radical cure and imparting to the acute disorder a strong tendency to assume a chronic character. We shall support our assertions by a few instances out of many. How often do we see in catarrhal affections, for which blistering and other counter irritants are almost invariably resorted to, the respiratory organs so much weakened by them, that the traces of the disorder do not

radically disappear or that the acute affection takes a decidedly chronic character, or that even consumption of the larynx, windpipe or lungs, is the final consequence? In cases of acute inflammation of the knee or hip-joint, arising from outward injury or from constitutional causes, in which, besides leeching, blistering and other derivative means are very generally applied, a radical cure is materially impeded by these local weakening measures, and chronic pain, swelling, hardness, stiffness, and want of muscular power often remain, and even shortening of the sinews, distortion, suppuration, dislocation, &c. are the not unfrequent consequences of the vital power of the organ thus treated being unduly reduced.

The temporary relief often afforded by the derivative method in acute diseases, might to a certain degree explain the frequency of its application in those disorders; but it would be difficult to understand that in chronic cases, where even such relief is exceedingly precarious, and uncertain, these measures should be so constantly resorted to, if it was not an indisputable fact, that the better resources of Allœopathy for the cure of that class of diseases are exceedingly limited. Or else how could the practitioner so constantly have recourse to blisters, moxas, setons, cauteries, issues, &c. for chronic headache, chronic ophthalmia, chronic catarrh, consumption of the organs of respiration, liver complaint, affections of the heart, spine complaint, rheumatic disorders, hip-complaint, white swelling, paralytic affections, &c. Not only are the palliative effects of derivative measures in all these complaints exceedingly rare and precarious, but they are also decidedly injurious; and they not only never reach the morbid constitutional cause, and therefore cannot lead to a cure; but they also confirm the complaint, render it more obstinate, frequently incurable, and not rarely hasten its fatal issue.

3rd. *Homœopathy disapproves of all external medicinal applications for outward symptoms of disease.*

With the exception of the application of arnica or rhus toxicodendron for cases arising from recent outward injury, Homœopathy rejects all external medicinal applications, such as ointments, washes, medicated baths, plaisters, embrocations, medicinal cataplasms, caustics, &c., for the cure of external symptoms of disease.

1. *Because they are unnecessary;* for Homœopathy attains all the objects they are intended for, by properly chosen internal remedies.

2. *Because they cannot lead to a radical cure of the disorder.*—All these symptoms from the simple wart to the most hideous forms of eruptive complaints, are not merely local disorders, but on the contrary only the outward symptoms of an internal constitutional disease, which Nature in her instinctive efforts has thrown on a less vital external organ in order to relieve more important internal viscera or the constitution in general, from the destructive effects of the whole disorder. Therefore, if these symptoms are forced from their external seat by local medicinal applications or other outward means, the disease itself is not cured, but only deprived of the advantage of an external manifestation; an effect which at best amounts only to temporary palliation, but offers no guarantee whatsoever of being a radical cure.

3. *Because these means become the indirect cause of other complaints.*—When the outward symptom, being nothing but the local manifestation of a general constitutional disorder, has disappeared in consequence of medicinal applications or other local remedial measures, the whole weight of the disease is necessarily thrown upon internal organs, or the constitution in general; and if the former does not soon reappear in the same or similar form, it unavoidably manifests itself sooner or later in

other complicated and frequently dangerous and fatal complaints. To illustrate our assertions by some instances we appeal to daily experience in the treatment of chronic eruptions of the skin, which have all a constitutional character from the simplest to the most complicated, and form a most important item among the diseases to which the body is subject. When itch, which is the most common among them, or any other kind of chronic eruption is repelled by outward applications, the effects of such re-percussion are sometimes very sudden, and medical literature abounds with instances where apoplexy, spitting of blood, inflammation, fever, inflammation of the lungs and other viscera, rapid consumption, jaundice, ophthalmia, deafness, erysipelas, convulsions, paralysis and mental aberration, etc., have been the almost immediate consequence of such proceedings. Generally however the consequences are not so sudden and immediate, but, owing to a good constitution and other favourable circumstances, they are kept in check for a long time after, often for many years, till the constitution from physical or moral causes becomes weakened, and the resistance of vital power less effectual; and then chronic diseases, various according to predisposition and exciting causes, make their appearance. Thus it is in numerous cases not very difficult to trace chronic disorders which have not a decidedly hereditary character, back to the re-percussion of itch, or some other chronic breaking out, sometimes through many Protean transformations. Homœopathy owes its great success in the treatment of chronic diseases in a great measure to the attention paid to such origin. Hahnemann, in his classical book\* on chronic diseases, quotes many instances in support of this view from ancient and modern allopathic writers, which place the reality of the mischief done by treating eruptive diseases with outward applications

\* Vol. i. p. 28.

beyond the shadow of a doubt. Among the chronic disorders which they mention as having clearly arisen from the re-percussion of eruptive diseases are asthma, dropsy of the chest and abdomen, chronic cough, chronic spitting of blood, pulmonary consumption; scirrhus and cancer of the stomach, swelling of the glands, cataract, amaurosis, deafness, ulcers of the leg, caries, epilepsy, paralysis, melancholy, mental derangement, sciatica, chronic rheumatism, hysteria, chlorosis, suppression of the menses, chronic affections of the liver, hæmorrhage, chronic headache, &c. Thousands of children die every year of water on the brain produced by improper treatment of scald head and similar eruptions on the head. The baneful effects of the external treatment of the syphilitic ulcer or sycotic excrescences are well known. No practitioner is unaware of the consequences arising from the disappearance of an ulcer on the leg by means of a drying ointment or other applications. And these consequences not only arise in such cases which have been treated exclusively by outward means, but not less in those wherein a constitutional treatment has been resorted to at the same time. Therefore, Homœopathy insists, in all such cases, where a radical cure is the main object, upon the exclusive application of a general constitutional treatment.

4th. *Homœopathy supersedes the necessity of a great number of surgical operations.*

There is no essential difference between physic and surgery; both have for their object the cure of disease, and though their practical parts are frequently disunited, their theory and principles are indivisible, and they truly constitute one and the same science. The distinction between them is a mere matter of arbitrary usage, and the only difference that can exist between the surgeon and physician is a point of practical dexterity, although thus far of high

importance, inasmuch as some men from choice, long practice, and natural talent, become more skilful in the use of mechanical means than others. In all other points the surgeon ought to have the same knowledge of the art of curing diseases as the physician; and *vice versa*. Such being the case, the science, and in many respects the art of surgery, are materially influenced by the reform which Homœopathy is calculated to effectuate in the practice of the healing art. We refer the reader to the paragraph wherein the subject of local diseases has been briefly mentioned, and he will there see that many diseases, reputed to be local, and for which surgical operations are frequently resorted to as curative means, are, in truth, general constitutional disorders which require above all a constitutional treatment. The mere mechanical removal of the local symptom amounts, in such cases, at best only to a temporary palliation, but does not reach the main source of the symptom, namely, its constitutional cause. The necessary consequence is, that in such cases, if the life of the patient be spared, the local affection reappears in the same or another form, or the whole weight of the disease is thrown upon the general constitution. Modern surgery has certainly not overlooked this very important matter, and in most cases combines a general constitutional treatment with its mechanical measures; but having no supreme principle to guide it in the choice of proper medicines, these efforts seldom attain the object which they are intended for. In many cases, however, the merits of surgery are so true, certain and undeniable, and so conformable to the great object of all medical art, that it deserves to be placed in rank far above physic in its ordinary form, instead of having formerly been and being even sometimes now considered an inferior branch of practical medicine. Who could deny the great merits of surgery with regard to fractures, dislocations, the amputation of limbs when it is unavoidable, the stopping of extensive hæmorrhage from outward

injury, the treatment of aneurism from mechanical causes, the irregular obstruction of natural apertures; the various mechanical contrivances in cases of prolapsus, the application of the catheter, the opening of the larynx and windpipe obstructed by foreign bodies, the Cæsarean operation, cataract when proper constitutional treatment has preceded the operation; many cases of squinting; the removal of foreign bodies which have entered or have been formed in different organs; in the dressing of wounds, the operation of the hare lip, incarcerated hernia, when all other means have failed, artificial limbs, mechanical contrivances to relieve persons suffering from hernia, &c.; any one of which points exceeds in intrinsic undoubted value many of the cures, the precarious merit of the performance of which is generally attributed to physic. But in many other cases which are generally placed in the department of surgery, a higher importance is attached to the mere mechanical removal of, or local remedial measures to the prominently affected parts, than either a due regard for the safety of the patient or for a radical cure of the whole complaint justify. The constitutional treatment is often much too little thought of, and frequently entirely omitted, when it ought to have been resorted to exclusively. Thus cases of cancer on any part of the body, caries and other diseases of the bones, dropsy, fistula, disease of the knee and hip-joint, different affections of the spine, piles, polypus, tumours of various kinds, cataract, ulcers of various descriptions, &c., require either an exclusively constitutional treatment, or an operation should never be resorted to, till the morbid cause of such symptoms is sufficiently neutralised by a general specific treatment. If this course be not pursued, as it is too frequently the case, the operation does not lead to a radical cure, amounts to nothing but dangerous palliation, and often entails other chronic disorders on the patient, if it does not lead to a prematurely fatal issue. The resources of



Homœopathy for this kind of disorders are very great and extensive, and there are numerous cases on record in homœopathic literature, which have been cured by that system, after surgery had declared the cure to be impossible without a surgical operation. The great object of ambition of surgery ought not to be to perform as many operations as possible, or to venture with courage and boldness upon operations, the performance of which is thought to be very difficult, or has seldom been attempted before, but this it ought to be: *to be able to look upon operations as an unavoidable exception, and not as the rule of the art, to preserve the organ affected instead of removing it*; and the more surgery advances in that path the more it may glory in real indisputable improvements.

5th. *Homœopathy disapproves of artificial salivation, of the continued use of so called tonics, of emmenagogues, of antibilious and aperient and other palliative medicines.*

As it is an elementary principle of homœopathic treatment to adapt the remedy to the *whole* disorder in its most minute manifestation, it is evident that this system cannot approve of any of those remedial measures, which are calculated to remove one or a few prominent symptoms, or to produce one or a few artificial effects in order to cure disease. Thus it must necessarily disapprove of the indiscriminate use of stimulants to raise the energies of the patient; of refrigerants to diminish the temperature of the body, when it is preternaturally increased; of sudorifics to excite cutaneous transpiration; of diuretics to promote secretion of urine; of expectorants to induce evacuation from the larynx, trachea, and bronchia; of alkaline drugs, for the cure of acidity of the stomach; of the indiscriminate use of anodynes for pain; of narcotics to produce sleep; of astringents for diarrhœa; of emetics when resorted to as general curative means, &c. Our

space would not allow us to enter fully into a justification of our dissent from the alloëopathic school on these various points; but we cannot omit stating, as briefly as possible, the reasons of our disapproval of several, which are most generally resorted to in ordinary practice.

A. *Salivation*.—We hold :

a. *That it is unnecessary*.—The principal and almost exclusive means of producing salivation is mercury. The formidable effects of this metal on the body are known by every one, and there will be no dissentient voice from the assertion, that if salivation thus produced can be profitably avoided, it is the duty of every prudent man to do so. The beneficial effects of salivation on the disease may be palliative or directly curative. In the first instance the disease for the cure of which it is intended, is only temporarily displaced from its principal seat by the production of another artificial disease, namely, a violent affection of the salivary glands. It may thus lead to a temporary suspension of the original disease, but having no specific relation to it, the morbid process is not radically extinguished. Therefore it ought to be rejected like all other palliatives, particularly in chronic disorders. In the second place it may lead to a radical cure, if mercury is the specific for the disease, which is to be cured by it. In these cases we maintain that all the good effects of the medicine may be obtained by small doses of mercury without resorting to such a violent measure as salivation. Pereira\* says, "It is not supposed that salivation is the cause of the benefit derived, but it is produced in order that we may be satisfied that the constitution is sufficiently influenced by the medicine." Homœopathic preparations of mercury sufficiently influence the constitution for all curative purposes, *if mercury is the right medicine for the case*.

\*Elem. Mat. Med. i. 202.

*b. It is unsafe, and in many cases highly injurious.—*

Like all other medicines mercury does not always produce the same effects on all persons, and the susceptibility of the salivary glands of being affected by it, is exceedingly different in different individuals. Frequently salivation cannot be produced at all, or only by large and long continued doses. In those cases the great quantity of the drug employed must necessarily produce its effects in other directions, and instances are far from being unfrequent, where chronic liver complaint, swelled glands, chronic head-ache, yellowness of teeth, mercurial rheumatism, swelling and caries of the bones, general exhaustion and emaciation, eruptions of the skin, chronic affections of the lungs, stomach, and bowels, are induced instead of salivation. On the other hand some persons are most violently affected by comparatively small quantities of mercury, and medical literature abounds in the description of cases which show, that often, in consequence of unexpected excessive salivation, the inside of the mouth becomes inflamed and ulcerated, the gums slough, the teeth loosen and drop out, the jaw-bones suppurate and mortify, the patient becomes extremely debilitated and emaciated, and may even die under convulsions. Pereira\* mentions the following ill effects as having been observed to arise from the injudicious use of mercury: "mercurial fever, excessive salivation, mercurial purging, excessive secretion of urine, profuse sweating, skin diseases both acute and chronic, inflammation and congestion of the eye, fauces and periosteum; enlargement of the inguinal, axillary and mesenteric glands; ulceration and sloughing of the mouth, throat, fibrous membranes and absorbent glands; wandering pains, a tremulous condition of the muscular system, sometimes accompanied with stammering, and occasionally terminating in paralysis, epilepsy, or apoplexy; asthma, amaurosis, hypochondriasis, disorder

\* L. c. i. 707.

of the digestive organs, loss of appetite, wasting, incapability of much exertion with increased secretion from all the organs, especially from the salivary glands." Would it not be wise to avoid even the remotest chance of such consequences by avoiding mercurial salivation?

*B. The continued use of commonly so called Tonics.* This euphonious term has been applied to a great number of medicines, principally to those which have a bitter or astringent taste, and are said to strengthen and invigorate the body when in a relaxed and debilitated condition. There is some truth, but also a great amount of error in this assertion. Debility itself is generally nothing more than one symptom among many, and though it may form the most prominent part of the disease, yet it is not the whole disease. If debility is the only point that a person complains of, it is not disease, and may arise from long abstinence from food, or, as in simple convalescence, be the consequence of former disease; in both cases nourishment is the only real tonic. As soon as morbid symptoms accompany debility, any medicine, whether bitter, astringent, or not, which is calculated to remove the totality of the symptoms, will also remove the debility, and therefore be the proper tonic. Thus, for instance, bark is frequently a specific remedy for that kind of debility which arises from loss of blood and other juices necessary for the healthy functions of the body, not because it is bitter and astringent, but because it produces on the body in health a characteristic kind of debility, such as arises from the causes just mentioned; and neither quassia, gentian, columbo, rhatany, kino, nor any other tonic from among the large class usually so termed, would be the proper medicine. This is the only rational principle upon which tonics should be administered in disease, and thus far Homœopathy admits of them. But when bitters and astringents and other so called tonics are given indiscriminately, and without considering their specific relation to each individual case, as

is generally done in Alloëopathy, Homœopathy disapproves of them. They may act as stimulants and irritants, and thus produce a temporary artificial strength; but this strength will not last, and, on the contrary, be followed by a proportionate increase of weakness, unless the tonic given is adapted for the whole disorder. But the effects of these tonics, particularly when continued for a long time, as it is usually done, are not confined to mere palliation, but are besides apt to develop all such symptoms, which each of them is capable of producing in the human frame. In that respect they become decidedly injurious; and it cannot escape the observant practitioner, that frequently new complaints, both acute and chronic, such as affections of the liver and spleen, chronic headache, feverishness, loss of appetite, costiveness, weakness of digestion, &c., are artificially induced by a wrongly chosen or by the long continued use of an appropriate tonic. Such effects are particularly conspicuous in persons who are constitutionally of relaxed fibre and tissues, and in whom vital power is generally little able to resist the hostile influence of powerful tonics. The not unfrequently adopted opinion that these medicines have a tendency to promote the cohesion of the living animal fibre, because they have that effect on skins, pieces of intestine, &c., when immersed and kept in bitter and astringent liquids, scarcely deserves a refutation. It is a mere chemical and mechanical process, inapplicable to the living organism; and as the relaxed state of the fibre does not depend upon a mere mechanical and chemical alteration, but upon a change in the state of vital powers, any tonic medicine given with that view must necessarily disappoint the expectation of the practitioner.

C. *Emmenagogues, or such medicines which excite or promote the menstrual discharge.*—Homœopathy does not approve of these medicines, particularly in chronic cases, when applied for the purpose of inducing the first appearance or the re-appearance and increase of that func-

tion. The latter may be suddenly suppressed by a variety of physical and moral causes, and thus give rise to many serious acute symptoms. In such recent cases the medicines in question, if given in proper doses and correctly chosen according to the exigency of the individual case, may, in an otherwise healthy person, be of decided advantage. But in chronic cases such derangement is scarcely ever more than one symptom of a general disorder, and a permanent improvement cannot be expected, unless the whole disorder is radically ameliorated by an appropriate constitutional treatment. If medicines such as aloes, savin, madder, rue, steel, ergot of rye, asa foetida, &c. are given in those cases, they may effect the appearance of the function for one or several times; but, unless the medicine given happens to have a specific relation to the whole disorder, its effects will only be palliative, and like all other palliatives in chronic disorders, will render the original complaint much more obstinate and difficult to cure. Should even, as it is sometimes the case, these palliatives succeed in re-establishing that important function permanently, the consequence generally is that other symptoms arise instead of the former derangement, and give a new character to the original disorder. But frequently these medicines utterly fail of producing even a palliative effect, and when then persisted in for a long time will display their own effects, and produce artificial chronic disorders of various kinds. Thus patients are frequently met with, whose health has been permanently deranged by the effects of the various preparations of iron, iodine, conium, and other emmenagogues, given with a view of curing a derangement of the important function in question. Homoeopathy always considers such derangement as a very important symptom of the disorder, but never proceeds against it exclusively; on the contrary, induces, by re-establishing the general health of the patient, the conditions of a natural and healthful regularity.

*D. Antibilious Medicines.* Every unprofessional person makes use of the word *bilious*, and sincerely believes that its meaning is too simple to be misunderstood either by himself or any one else. And yet there is not, perhaps, in the whole range of practical medicine a term which has been more misused, to which a less clear and precise idea is attached, and which has been the indirect cause of a greater amount of injury to health and life. There is scarcely a functional disorder of the digestive organs or a temporary sensation of physical or mental discomfort, which is not decorated with that convenient name. Twenty or thirty years ago the habit of accusing bile as the cause of almost all the "ills that flesh is heir to," was in its acme, and the greater number of complaints were treated accordingly, with calomel and other mercurial preparations; and though the well informed portion of the profession now discountenance such random practice, (not so much, however, as they ought to do,) yet the unprofessional public at large still labour under the strange impression, that derangement of the biliary functions is the great cause of the majority of minor acute and chronic disorders, and that the best means they can adopt is the use of so called antibilious medicines.

The principal causes of affections of the biliary system are high ranges of atmospheric temperature, hot climate, a sanguine, sanguineo-melancholic and irritable temperament, vitiated mode of living, particularly the abuse of spirits, violent mental emotions, &c. None of these conditions exactly apply to Great Britain, where so called bilious complaints, and so called antibilious medicines are most in vogue, and particularly not to the female portion of its inhabitants, who are the principal martyrs to both. But the real fact is, that nine cases out of ten of derangement of the functions of the liver, are merely artificial products, brought on by the abuse of mercurials and similar medicines given for alterative, purgative and other purposes. They, as

well as all other kinds of purgatives, have an intensely stimulating influence on the liver and biliary system, and if their use is continued for any length of time, as it is generally done, from earliest infancy through all periods of life, they cannot fail of producing finally chronic irritation of the liver, and derangement in the secretion of bile. The organs thus rendered artificially susceptible, become very liable to be affected by slight morbid causes, which might in other persons produce other symptoms, but in individuals thus affected produce the train of symptoms generally known as bilious. This induces people to have recourse to their habitual antibilious medicines. The great cause which keeps up these erroneous ideas and practices in all classes of the community, from the lowest to the highest, is, that mercurials and other so called antibilious medicines give, either through their direct purgative properties or because they are followed by purgative medicines, temporary relief by a strong derivation upon the alimentary canal. This is particularly the case in many minor intercurrent disorders, especially of the digestive functions; and persons who either primitively, or artificially in consequence of former abuse of mercury and other medicines, suffer from a chronic affection of the liver, generally find relief from them when such affection is temporarily aggravated by physical or moral causes. But like all other palliatives, they create a great liability to a return of these symptoms and increase the disorder itself in intensity. The consequence is, that through the effect of these antibilious medicines, and the artificial bilious state induced by them, a great portion of the inhabitants of the British Islands are habitually kept in a peculiar state between health and sickness, and of physical and mental discomfort; and there is no doubt, that at one time the mania of suicide, for which England was proverbial, (*morbus anglicus*;) was in a great measure produced by artificial derangement of the functions of the liver through antibilious and purgative



medicines. It is indeed surprising to the reflecting observer, to see how these people, to whom Nature has imparted the finest constitutions in the world, seem to be bent upon ruining their health and rendering life uncomfortable by their unprincipled abuse of medicine, and there is no doubt that, if the unfortunate term *bilious*, and with it the vague ideas attached to it could be altogether banished, the opinions on the healthiness of the British climate would be greatly changed in its favour and public health wonderfully benefited. All those medicines which are usually called antibilious, exercise a powerful influence not only on the biliary system, but on the frame in general, and they scarcely ever fail of developing numerous artificial complaints which are exceedingly difficult to cure, particularly those which are the insidious effects of mercury. To point out only a few of them, which the unsuspecting patient attributes to any other rather than the right cause, we mention periodical headaches, chronic affections of the liver, spleen, stomach and intestines, particularly piles, acidity of stomach, weakness of digestion, parched feeling of the mouth, foul tongue, bad taste, loss of appetite, costiveness or chronic diarrhæa, low spirits, &c. Homœopathy, therefore, rejects the common indiscriminate use of so called antibilious medicines.

1. Because they create derangement of the liver and biliary system where it does not previously exist.

2. Because they act, when it does exist, only as temporary palliatives and create a great liability to a return of the same symptoms upon slight causes.

3. Because they produce in addition numerous artificial complaints.

*E. Purgative Medicines.* It is a well known physiological fact, that in the healthy body the function of alvine evacuation is, next to the secretion of urine, perhaps the most subordinate, of which nature herself takes proper charge, as much as it is required for every individual con-

stitution, if not interfered with by disease or improper medical treatment. A very erroneous opinion, and one which is deeply rooted in the ideas of the inhabitants of the British Isles, is, that a regular daily evacuation is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health and the proper performance of other functions of the human body. This is a mere gratuitous assumption which daily experience does not in any way justify. The function in question is so much influenced by the mode of living, temperament, constitution, state of the mind, the state of the atmosphere, and many minor circumstances of daily occurrence in ordinary life, that we find in few persons, even in the best state of health, a perfect daily regularity of bowels; nay, we observe, on the contrary, that in the healthiest people generally from two to four days and more intervene between their alvine motions, and yet they enjoy health, and live to an old age. Of this we have numerous instances in our own country among those who have neither time, money nor inclination to think much on the subject, and particularly among the inhabitants of the Continent of Europe, who in general are less scrupulously careful about their health than our countrymen, and trust more to Nature than to medicine. We, therefore, maintain that the function of the bowels, under ordinary circumstances, is performed by Nature alone as much and as regularly as the individual constitution of every person requires, unless deranged by disease or the habit of taking aperient medicine. There certainly are numerous cases on record, that persons have died of inflammation of the bowels, the consequence of suppression of alvine evacuations. But these cases generally depend upon some mechanical obstacle in or near those organs brought on by other diseases, or they are the consequence of inordinate torpidity, produced by abuse of aperient medicine. But after all, even such cases are of exceedingly rare occurrence, and a very great exception, when compared to the number of persons, who, in dread of such consequen-

ces, have recourse to the habitual use of aperients; in fact, the common assertion that a person is in constant danger of inflammation of the bowels, unless they are moved with great regularity, is merely gratuitous and may frighten the weak-minded and silly, but can have very little effect upon a person who makes use of his reason and common sense.

*Habitual costiveness of bowels is, in nine cases out of ten, the consequence of the improper use of aperient medicine;* and the root of the evil is generally laid in the tender frame of the child as soon as he sees the light of the world. By a long established custom, which no reason whatever justifies, every infant immediately after his birth is treated to a dose of aperient medicine. This is, in the first place, unnecessary and contrary to nature, inasmuch as the mother's milk, by a wise provision, has at that period a sufficiently relaxing effect to evacuate the contents of the infant's bowels. It is the same in all animals; and who ever thinks of giving an aperient to a kitten, a pup, a calf, a colt, or any other young animal? Giving birth to a child is in itself a simple healthy act, and as such does not require any kind of medicine for either mother or child; and if disease supervenes in either of them, we may fairly assume, that in many cases it has been brought on artificially by unnecessary drugging. We would therefore advise every mother to make use of her good sense, and oppose herself peremptorily to such unreflecting random practice of nurses. The physician alone ought to decide, upon sound principles, whether or not medicine of any description is required during the act of parturition or afterwards, where both mother and child are exceedingly sensitive to its effects, and where serious accidents are so apt to supervene in consequence of its wrong application. In the next place, giving aperient medicine to the infant is reprehensible, because it lays the foundation for future costiveness. The tender surface of the infant's

intestinal canal, which has never been in contact with any outward influence, is at that time exceedingly susceptible, and aperient medicine must, as such, necessarily create a temporary irritation in those organs. Not to mention other frequent consequences, such as colic, constant crying, restlessness, convulsions, vomiting, bleeding from the bowels and urinary organs, which are generally attributed to any but the right cause, we advert only to the effects of the reaction which takes place after undue irritation, namely, proportionate inactivity, which is generally again counteracted by another occasional aperient administered either to the mother or child. The infant who escapes with the one orthodox dose and is left to Nature afterwards, may fairly overcome its consequences, but if he goes through the ordeal of successive aperients, and consequently successive primary irritation and secondary inactivity of the bowels, it cannot be surprising, if these organs soon incline to habitual torpidity. The watchful anxiety of the mother does the rest, and attends with scrupulous care to this artificial regularity of bowels; and thus we observe innumerable persons affected with habitual costiveness who owe this disposition to the first customary dose of aperients given immediately after birth. But should even people perchance escape such systematic artificial attendance to the bowels in their infancy, it is rare that in after life they do not contract the habit of taking aperient medicine; partly, because they are carried away by the general habit, partly because these drugs are cheap and easily administered, and frequently followed by a temporary feeling of relief, general lightness and increased appetite. Homœopathy objects to the habitual use of aperients

1. *Because they are unnecessary* inasmuch as Nature herself takes sufficient care of that function in healthy people, if not improperly interfered with.

2. *Because they invariably create a tendency to costiveness*, in consequence of inactivity of the bowels which is

the necessary effect of reaction after previous excitement.

3. *Because they afford at best only temporary relief and never cure the disorder radically.* If people in the absence of better means, calculated to strengthen the proper propelling power of the bowels by restoring the diminished tone of the muscular fibre, would leave off the use of aperients altogether, and take a glass of cold fresh spring water night and morning, or if necessary, have recourse to simple injections of tepid, or better, cold water; living at the same time upon a proper mixture of animal and vegetable food, and taking sufficient exercise in the open air, they would have a very fair chance of arriving at that degree of regularity which their constitution requires, and which they have vainly attempted to attain by aperient medicine.

4. *Because all aperient medicines exercise their influence, not only on the bowels, but also on the stomach and liver and on the frame in general.*—On considering what has been already said on the subject of antibilious and purgative medicines, the intelligent reader will give his assent to our assertion, that the disordered state of the digestive organs, which is so common in these countries, is in a great measure owing to the abuse of these medicines, and that frequently such disorders as irritation, enlargement, induration and torpidity of the liver, want of regular appetite, bad taste and parched feeling in the mouth, weakness of digestion, so called bilious affections, pain in the stomach, flatulency, piles, various diseased states of the rectum, sick headache, &c., are either the mere consequence of such abuse, or are more or less complicated with the effects of these medicines. It is unnecessary to dwell longer on the subject for the present, and we shall only add, that in order to insure a radical cure of costiveness, it is necessary either to treat the whole disorder, of which it is only one symptom, by appropriate medicines, or in case of local torpor, the con-

sequence of former abuse of medicine, to adopt such measures as are calculated to strengthen the tone of the muscular fibre, and thus restore the natural propelling power of the bowels.

6th. *Homœopathy disapproves of the indiscriminate use of mineral waters and sea-bathing.*

As it is an unalterable principle in homœopathic practice, not to make use of any medicinal agents for the cure of diseases the effects of which have not been previously ascertained with clearness and precision, it cannot, of course, approve of the usual random practice of drinking mineral waters and of bathing in the sea. With the exception of the waters of Teplitz, the exact effects on the human body of none of this large class of medicinal agents have yet been ascertained, and long experience ought to have shown by this time, how very precarious their good effects are in most cases, and how injurious they prove to many. Each of the different mineral waters, whether sulphureous, chalybeate or saline, has its own specific effects on the human frame, and the only rational method of employing them for the cure of disease would be to select them according to the similarity of their effects on the frame in health. In order to procure the good effects, which the patient vainly expects, unless the waters are specifically adapted to his case, an immoderate quantity is usually drank, which finally effects a strong derivation upon the intestinal canal or the urinary organs, and may thus produce, like other derivatives, temporary relief. From this effect, combined with change of air and scene, active exercise, absence of strong mental exertion, the pleasures of society, &c.; patients frequently derive a marked benefit from their visit to the different spas. But the disappearance of these causes is generally followed by disappearance of the benefit, and in most cases the disorder

which was supposed to be radically cured, reappears in its former shape and intensity. They thus act, in most cases, only as palliatives, and like all other remedies of that kind, finally fail of producing the desired effect. But in many cases they do not even produce a temporary benefit, on the contrary, injure the patient's health and constitution most decidedly; and this is a much more frequent effect than is generally supposed by the public. According to their different chemical composition they often produce tendency of blood to the head, weakness of digestion, piles, liver complaint, gravel, chronic irritation of the intestinal canal, and many minor chronic symptoms which are seldom attributed to their right cause.

Much the same remarks apply to the indiscriminate practice of bathing in the sea. Sea-water being a compound of five or six powerful medicinal agents, must, like all other medicines, have its own specific morbid effects on the human frame, and could only be recommended with a rational expectation of benefit according to those effects, if they were properly known. Such, however, not being the case, it is for the present a mere random practice to recommend sea-bathing in any case, and unless people know from experience, that it agrees with them, they expose themselves to all its numerous bad effects, particularly if practised in the usual injudicious manner.

We quote in conclusion the following very judicious remarks of Sir Arthur Clarke\* on the subject: "We now come to the examination of a practice which has prevailed in all ages and in all nations; and one that may be classed among the many subjects which, to the casual observer, seem to demand neither medical skill, study nor consideration of any kind. I mean the practice of sea-bathing; for not only do most people imagine they understand this matter sufficiently for their own guidance,

\* On Iodine, diseases of the Chest, &c., 10th Edit. p. 134.

but affect to become the advisers of others as to its value and efficacy. It does not, however, follow, that what is thus supposed to be understood by all, is really understood by any : and it is now an unquestionable fact, that many of the most popular and universally received maxims connected with sea-bathing, are diametrically opposed to the soundest medical opinions of the present day, and to the most unquestionable facts and experience. Yet to hint that bathing in the sea is not as universally beneficial to the human frame, as breathing the fresh air, would, until very lately, have been met with the sneers of incredulity, or considered as the proof of folly or of ignorance."

∴ "On subjects which concern even health, convenience and comfort, mankind generally adopt the traditional opinions of their neighbourhood or country, without the trouble of thinking or judging for themselves ; the universality of a custom being regarded as a safer test than the most enlightened enquiry, or the most convincing facts and experience."

∴ "I know no subject to which these observations are more applicable than the one before us."

∴ "To the inhabitants of a country possessing an extensive line of sea-coast, bathing becomes almost habitual ; and being in general associated with many agreeable circumstances, it assumes the character of a positive enjoyment."

"It is necessarily accompanied with a change of scene, air, and situation ; it requires exercise, and involves a relaxation from business. So many cases are also recorded, and in every one's mouth, of restored appetite, strength and health, resulting from the practice, that it is regarded as a sort of panacea ; and to question its efficacy, is only to risk the imputation of being too timid or too wise."

∴ "In the teeth, however, of these alarming denunciations, I hazard the assertion, that there is not a more prolific source of colds, consumptions and chronic disea-



ses, than sea-bathing, as practised in this country and in Great Britain."

"Not only do those who live near the sea-coast think it necessary to enjoy this health-insuring custom, but those residing even at a distance of fifty miles in the interior of our island, migrate in thousands, with their whole families, to the nearest coast, to have the benefit of a month or six weeks' sea-bathing, and thus lay in a store of health to carry them over the rigours of the winter. Those who have witnessed the crowds that yearly visit the shores of Dublin, Rostrevor, Belfast, and the whole coast of Antrim and Derry, can form a just conception of the indiscriminate nature of the practice. A single case of improved health becomes a motive for a whole neighbourhood to visit the sea in the ensuing year; the medical nomenclature is brought into requisition, and each requires his annual corrective, or restorative, or alterative; while the mischief created by the practice, the victims it has destroyed, and the many constitutions it has undermined, and in which it has deposited the germ of future disease, debility and consumption, are either overlooked or placed to the account of other causes."

"In this way is custom established—in this way is health sported with—the male constitution is injured, and the female deranged. Where medical research and experience, however, have detected errors of any hitherto received opinion or custom, it is the part of the physician to lay before the public such communications as will compel the heedless to pause, and the reflecting to think."

## ART III.

OF SOME OF THE OBJECTIONS  
ALY BROUGHT FORWARD AGAINST  
HOMŒOPATHY.

IF it were at all doubtful that human nature has remained fundamentally the same through all ages, and that education and civilization are little more than a brittle varnish liable to break off at any time when opinions or events stir up the natural disposition of man, his passions, his weaknesses, his likings and dislikes, the history of Homœopathy would furnish one of the most unequivocal proofs of the truth of that assertion. There are few instances in history in general, and certainly none in that of medical science, wherein the silly and malevolent disposition of human nature has shown itself in more glaring colours, or wherein bad faith, wilful blindness, self-sufficient ignorance and unintelligent zeal have been allowed to be more unblushingly paraded in the open day, than on the subject of Hahnemann's reform of practical medicine. The imperfect acquaintance of the public with the art of healing, at all times more or less mysterious, the vital connection of the latter with health, life and happiness, and the importance and startling character of the discoveries offered by that great man, can alone furnish the key to that extraordinary opposition which the doctrine of Homœopathy has met with every where on its first appearance. Those times, however, are now happily past: Homœopathy has made a calm and steady advance through all opposition in every part of the civi-

lized world ; and if we compare its present position with what it was twenty, nay, even ten years ago, we are rejoiced, though not surprised, to see that an open and powerful reaction has taken place in public opinion in its favour. The virulent and unscrupulous opposition which had kept the public mind for many years in irresolute suspense, has found its own reward ; governments, as well as private individuals have seen its utter weakness and futility, and convinced of the manifold advantages which the reformed practice of medicine is calculated to confer upon mankind at large, they have given to Homœopathy their open and unreserved support. Many objections which ten years ago still appeared plausible to those who were imperfectly informed on the subject, have lost their influence, and the contempt and ridicule which were thrown over the doctrines of Hahnemann, now fall back with equal force on their over-zealous originators. It is, at this time, wholly unnecessary to mention objections which, however silly and futile, it would have been requisite to refute twenty or even ten years ago ; we shall therefore advert as briefly as possible only to such objections as are still most frequently met with, dismiss with a few words those which are too absurd to deserve much notice, and only dwell more extensively upon a few of a more serious character.

1st. *The small homœopathic doses cannot have any effect.*

We simply refer the reader to what has been said in vindication of the small doses at page 54 and following.

2nd. *Homœopathic medicines are powerful poisons and therefore dangerous.*

On the one side our opponents pretend that homœopathic doses cannot have any effect, and on the other,

that the practice of the system is fraught with danger arising from the medicines. A strange mode of arguing indeed! However, we may add, that with a few exceptions, Homœopathy makes use of exactly the same medicines as the old school, (see page 88 and following,) and if they are not dangerous in the large allœopathic doses, is it not absurd to pronounce them to be so in the minute homœopathic quantities?

3rd. *Homœopathy makes use of one medicine for all diseases.*

We simply refer the reader to page 88 and following.

4th. *The cures of Homœopathy are attributable to Nature alone.*

“When cures occurring under homœopathic treatment are too obvious to be denied, they are generally attributed by our opponents to Nature alone, or to any other but the true cause. No disease, assuredly, can be cured without the assistance of Nature, and it is by administering medicines which act in conformity with her restorative efforts, that Homœopathy is so eminently successful; but if Nature alone can eradicate such diseases as are removed so constantly under homœopathic treatment, what necessity can there exist at all for medical men, and why do patients in so many instances linger on in hopeless suffering, or why does Nature wait until Homœopathy is applied to before she commences her curative process? Nature unassisted no doubt may and does subdue many complaints of an acute character, but no one will assert that she can, by her unaided powers, eradicate the multifarious chronic diseases, in which Homœopathy is so eminently successful. Moreover, if Nature alone does effect

such cures, how can bleeding, blistering, purging, dosing, and other debilitating measures be justified, or on what rational principle can the long and frightful catalogue of compound powders, pills and draughts be defended, which are so largely administered by the allœopathic school? Surely our opponents must perceive that in attributing so much to Nature alone, they are attempting to prove too much.”\*

5th. *The cures of Homœopathy are attributable to the faith and imagination of the patient.*

Nothing can exceed the absolute faith which most patients have in Allœopathy; and are its beneficial effects proportionate to that amount of faith? On the other hand few patients come to Homœopathy with any degree of faith; on the contrary, they frequently protest with singular candour of their total want of faith, lest their reputation for good sense and strength of mind might suffer from even a tacit admission of such a supposition. In fact, if the advance of Homœopathy was depending upon the faith of the patient, it would in all probability as yet have made very little progress. As to imagination we dismiss this objection by simply adverting to the remarkable success of Homœopathy in the treatment of children and domestic animals. Homœopathy has lately been eminently successful in the treatment of that fearful distemper among cattle which has swept away thousands of valuable animals, and has reduced many an honest and industrious man to beggary, and for which Allœopathy is avowedly utterly powerless. Where is the faith and imagination of infants and animals? Nothing can exceed the weakness of this objection to Homœopathy.

\* Homœopathy Explained, etc., p. 34. London, 1842.

6th. *Homœopathic cures are attributable to severe regimen.*

Of the value of this assertion the reader may judge himself by perusing the paragraph on homœopathic regimen (page 48.). We shall only add, that in most cases of disease little or no change in the mode of living of the patient is necessary; that in diseases of infants and animals, in the treatment of which Homœopathy is so successful, the regimen scarcely ever requires any change whatever; nor can diet perform any part in the cure of patients whose diseases are of so acute and aggravated a form as to preclude them from taking any kind of nourishment; neither can it tend to cure those diseases in which total want of appetite is a prominent symptom. And if Homœopathy is enabled to cure so many severe disorders by its simple regimen alone, why does not Allœopathy adopt the same gentle means? How can then all the violent and complicated measures be justified which it resorts to so unsparingly?

7th. *Homœopathy cannot be depended upon in acute diseases.*

If the homœopathic principle, that "similars are cured by similars," is a law of Nature which serves as a criterion for the selection of medicinal agents in the treatment of disease in general, it must of necessity be true for acute as well as chronic diseases. If such was not the case, it would not deserve the name of a general principle, and still less, that of a law of Nature. An appeal to the main test of practical medicine, *experience*, must decide the question; and this appeal we fearlessly make. There are now several thousand homœopathic physicians in different parts of the world, who in their

almost invariably extensive practice, follow the precepts of Homœopathy exclusively. Will any body be childish enough to deny that acute cases of every description do occur in their practice as well as in that of other physicians? and do we hear that more patients die of acute disease under their care than under alloëopathic treatment? Is it not, on the contrary, comparatively rare that Homœopathy loses a patient under acute disease.\*

Any one who will consider the statistical results obtained at public institutions in the homœopathic treatment of acute disease, will see how far more successful it is in this class of diseases than Alloëopathy. We refer the reader to Appendix II. and shall here only quote a passage from an excellent book written by an impartial and distinguished Dublin Physician,† who says: "Whatever the opponents of this system may put forward against it, I am bound to say, and I am far from being a homœopathic practitioner,

\* If it happens that Homœopathy loses a patient of acute disease, the case is sure to be eagerly grasped at as an event by our opponents; and the public, who fortunately have learned to judge for themselves, do not soon hear the end of it. From the manner of advertng to such cases one might be led to suppose, that Alloëopathy never loses a patient of acute disease, or that bleeding, blistering, and purging would have saved the unfortunate victim of Homœopathy without a shadow of doubt. This sort of opposition, however, never finally answers its purpose; on the contrary, public attention is only roused on the subject, and a candid investigation exposes the unfairness of the accusation thus brought forward; it generally increases friends and supporters, and thus reacts against the parties who resort to it. As long as our adversaries persist in their usual superficial mode of opposition, they involuntarily advance those interests they intend to overthrow, and others are led to believe that they have no better arguments to bring forward against the system. Let them then stand in their opposition upon purely scientific grounds, and if they then succeed in establishing the untruth of Homœopathy, we shall gladly abide by the consequences.

† Wilde's *Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions*. Dublin, 1843, p. 277.

that the cases I saw treated by it in the Vienna Hospital were fully as acute and virulent as those that have come under my observation elsewhere; and the statistics show, that the mortality is much less than in other hospitals of that city. Knolz the Austrian *Protomedicus*, has published those for 1838, which exhibit a mortality of but five or six per cent., while three similar institutions on the allœopathic plan, enumerated before it in the same table, show a mortality as high as from eight to ten per cent." In the treatment of Cholera, the average result has been, according to official returns, that  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 per cent. died under the care of Homœopathy, whereas forty to fifty per cent died under allœopathic treatment. We therefore maintain, what long experience and daily observation confirm, that there is no case of acute disease arising whether from inflammatory action or other morbid causes, and however virulent and threatening may be its character, which may not be arrested and subdued by homœopathic remedies much more quickly and effectually than by allœopathic treatment. The reasons why Homœopathy is so successful in the treatment of acute cases are—

1. Homœopathy has an unerring principle upon which it chooses the appropriate medicines which specifically assist the health-restoring efforts of Nature.

2. Homœopathy when properly practised, does not weaken the vital energy of the patient by bleeding, blistering, purging, and similar measures, nor does it impede and confuse the efforts of Nature by large doses of active drugs chosen and mixed together without fixed principles.

3. The reaction of the body stands in direct proportion to the acuteness of the disease; the more active and acute the disease is the more rapid is the effect of the medicine.

4. The usually long period of convalescence after allœopathic treatment, is comparatively short after homœopathic treatment, once the morbid symptoms are radically subdued.



It cannot reasonably be expected that Homœopathy should be invariably successful ; and there are three principal causes of occasional non-success in acute diseases :

1. The constitution of the patient may be previously so unsound, that violent acute diseases, such as fevers, inflammations, &c., assume a dangerous and complicated character which often eludes the control of medicine. In such cases Allœopathy would not have been more successful than Homœopathy.

2. Homœopathy is frequently called upon to treat severe acute diseases after bleeding, blistering, purging and similar unfavourable measures have already been resorted to ; in such cases medicine has little power in restoring the vital energy which has thus been unduly diminished.

3. The amount of vital power may be at such a low ebb from old age, previous disease or other causes, that reaction upon the most appropriate medicines is imperfect, amelioration only temporary and partial, and final dissolution inevitable.

8th. *Homœopathic cures are only effected after a severe aggravation.*

To this we answer :—

1. The phenomenon of homœopathic aggravation is exceedingly rare under a properly conducted treatment. It is principally induced by an injudicious repetition of the medicines when it is not required, and thus frequently the fault of the practitioner and not of Homœopathy.

2. If it happens, as it sometimes does, even with the greatest caution, in very sensitive patients, it is generally transient and harmless, and followed in most cases, through the succeeding reaction, by very sensible improvement.

9th. *Homœopathy is Quackery.*

A syllogism may be refuted, not so a hard name ; and we must leave it to the intelligent reader to judge, whether a system of practical medicine of such perfectly philosophical construction as Homœopathy, which lays its precepts and means fairly before the public, courts inquiry, and is open to the adoption of all medical men, deserves such a name. That Homœopathy, as is the case with Allopathy, will fall into the hands of quacks, of which strong symptoms already manifest themselves even in this country, there can be no doubt, and no direct means can prevent it. It is only by showing to the public how to distinguish the properly informed Homœopath from the homœopathic quack, that they may be to a certain degree prevented from becoming the prey of the latter. Homœopathy itself can be no more responsible for his doings than Allopathy is for those of the allopathic quack.

In this place we think it our duty to say a few words about those unprofessional persons who, under the euphonious name of "*Amateurs*," frequently engage in homœopathic practice. The number of persons who are convinced of the truth of Homœopathy, and have an entire confidence in its practice, has, in proportion, by far outstripped that of properly informed homœopathic physicians. Many, particularly those who live at a distance from a homœopathic practitioner, are therefore frequently placed in an awkward predicament, when cases of sudden disease occur in their family, and are either compelled to apply to Allopathy, in which they have little or no confidence, or to leave their patients without any medical assistance. As long as medical practitioners do not adopt Homœopathy more generally than they have hitherto done, unprofessional persons are, therefore, obliged to make a virtue of necessity and try to adminis-

ter homœopathic medicines themselves as well as they can. Imperfect as their treatment will always be, if compared to that of a properly informed professional man, yet, under present circumstances, one cannot blame the father and mother who try to get some information on the practice of Homœopathy to avail themselves of it in case of necessity. As long as they confine themselves to the treatment of slight acute diseases, this practice can now scarcely be objected to

1. Because there would be no time to send for or to have the regular attendance of a distant homœopathic physician.

2. Because Nature, being generally in acute diseases powerful and correct in her health-restoring efforts, if not interfered with by violent measures, proves a very efficacious ally and assistant.

3. Because the symptoms of the simpler kinds of acute disease are generally so distinctly marked, that often certain remedies can be pointed out for certain disorders.

There is no doubt that intelligent unprofessional persons may be frequently of great use in those cases. But when they outstep this province and presume, from the circumstance of some acute patients having got well in their hands, that they may undertake the treatment of any chronic disease, however severe and complicated, we protest in the name of common sense, and in the name of homœopathic science, against such hazardous and presumptuous dabbling in a practice, the proper exercise of which not only requires a full acquaintance with the different branches of medical science, but also, in itself, years of positive severe study. Any one who will for one moment reflect on the subject, must allow that the task of bringing back to their proper and regular functions organs which have been disordered for years, and of inducing the conditions of a durable continuance of that regularity, is one of the most delicate, complicated and difficult, if not the most difficult occupation that man can

apply himself to. Therefore if we cannot, under existing circumstances, have any vital objection to unprofessional persons applying homœopathic medicines in some acute cases of disease, we ought to protest most unequivocally against their meddling with the treatment of chronic disorders

1. Because these diseases are generally so complicated and intricate with regard to causes, successive changes of form, symptoms, &c., that it not only requires positive extensive medical information, but also great tact, judgment and penetration, sharpened by the habit of observing disease, to treat them with durable success.

2. Because a chronic disease, the treatment of which has been wrongly begun and continued with inappropriate means, is frequently rendered so complicated and confused, that no medical skill can afterwards totally undo the mischief thus involuntarily produced by the amateur practitioner.

3. Because, if necessary and inevitable, a homœopathic professional practitioner may be consulted by letter on these diseases.

If one considers that the venerable author of Homœopathy, who better than any one else understood its practice, after fifty years of extensive experience, frequently spent hours in research and consideration before he decided about the remedy to be given in complicated chronic cases, one cannot but be painfully struck by the extraordinary levity and assurance with which the already numerous tribe of half-informed amateur practitioners talk of administering sulphur, calcarea, sepia, causticum, phosphor, arsenic, silicea, and other of our most powerful medicines, as if it were the simplest and easiest thing in nature. They seem to have no idea, that the proper choice of these medicines is, on account of their most numerous effects, and their protracted and penetrating action, a matter of exceeding difficulty and nicety; and to imagine that all that is required for proper homœo-

pathic practice is some book on homœopathic domestic medicine, a little box with small globules, and at the very best Jahr's Manual, or some other imperfect extract of the *Materia Medica*. Incredible as it may appear, yet it is nevertheless perfectly true and of common occurrence, that people most seriously attribute the numerous failures of such random practice to homœopathic science, and not to the want of proper information and skill of the amateur.

However, much as we object to such injudicious dabbling ourselves, it appears to us rather strange that such objections should come from persons who ought first to consider well their own respective position before they attack Homœopathy on the grounds in question.

*10th. Many persons have been treated by Homœopathy and have not been cured.*

This is one of the most common objections brought forward against Homœopathy, and one which seldom fails of leaving some unfavourable impression on the minds of the unreflecting portion of the public with regard to that science. We shall therefore shortly sift its real value.

It is clear that there never will nor ever can be a medical system which will cure all diseases without exception, and if one with such pretensions were ever brought forward, it would deserve to be stigmatized as quackery. Homœopathy has no such pretensions, and all it claims is being a system of practical medicine, based upon a law of Nature, insuring by fixed principles and rules, clearness and simplicity in the treatment of diseases, and being thus enabled to arrive at results to which those conditions can and must necessarily lead.

We shall now shortly consider the several reasons which may induce the failure of homœopathic treatment,

and leave it to the reader himself to judge how far such an objection can be fairly brought forward against the doctrine of Homœopathy as such. The principal causes which may induce failures of homœopathic treatment may arise—1st. From the disease. 2nd. From the patient. 3rd. From the practitioner.

I. We have already pointed out at page 144, the principal causes which may lead to failures in acute diseases: the following may be marked as the principal causes of occasional failure in chronic cases:—

*a.* There are diseases in which the structure of certain organs is so materially altered that medicine, at least in the present state of the science, cannot effect a radical cure. Such cases are, for instance, far advanced cancer of the breast, uterus and stomach; extensive tubercular consumption; paralysis arising from organic changes in the brain or spinal marrow; disorganization of the liver; several forms of far advanced scrofula, &c.

*b.* Vital power may be so much reduced in the frame in general, or in the organ prominently affected, that a proper reaction to the medicine cannot take place, as in some cases of paralysis of the limbs, of amaurosis, &c.

*c.* Failures may occur in chronic diseases of a purely hereditary character which often amount almost to second nature, and are at all times infinitely more difficult to eradicate than diseases arising from other causes.

*d.* Failures may occur in diseases which are owing entirely, or in a great measure, to former misuse of medicine. We advert under this head to the multifarious and complicated artificial complaints produced by aperient and antibilious medicines, some of which have already been mentioned. The effects of these medicines, when they have assumed a chronic form, are exceedingly difficult to eradicate. With regard to the chronic effects arising from a long course of so-called alterative medicines, such as mercury in its various shapes, iodine, sulphur, iron, arsenic, nitrate of silver, &c. we hold it in many cases

to be next to impossible to produce any lasting beneficial amelioration, even by the best conducted treatment. This kind of diseases, which are more numerous in the British Islands than any where else, forms perhaps the most important item among the cases of failure of homœopathic treatment.

II. The cause of failure may lie with the patient himself or with those about him. To mention only one point, in acute cases the physician is frequently disobeyed with regard to giving food, inasmuch as the patient or those about him, think it necessary to try to "keep up the system" by giving food when a total want of appetite or prostration of the powers of digestion require the greatest caution. In these cases the best efforts of the physician are frequently frustrated by well-meaning but injudicious relatives and nurses. In chronic cases, failures may be produced by the patient not adhering to a proper regimen. Some patients promise to give up tea, coffee, wine, spirits, when it is thought necessary by the physician, to take a regular exercise in the open air, to abandon injurious and dissipated habits, &c. but do not fulfil their promise, and when they then fail to be cured, they blame Homœopathy and not themselves. Another very frequent cause of failure in chronic disease arises *from sufficient time not being given to effect a cure*. Frequently patients who have heard of some extraordinary cure and are themselves suffering from long standing complicated complaints, apply to Homœopathy, and expect a speedy and complete cure in the space of a few weeks. They must necessarily be disappointed! Common sense suggests, and ordinary experience confirms it, that a disorder which has gradually established itself in the course of years, and which frequently has been rendered artificially complicated by former medical treatment, cannot be eradicated but by slow gradation, and that a quick amelioration in these cases is not even desirable, inasmuch as these sudden good effects in chronic disease sel-

dom last, on the contrary, finally impede a radical cure. Long experience attests that, on an average, a chronic disease of some standing cannot be properly cured in less than six months and more, and Hahnemann himself \* says : "The cure of severe chronic disorders which have lasted for ten, twenty, thirty years and longer, may be called expeditious, if it be performed in one or two years; if it may succeed with young robust persons in half that time, it requires with aged persons even more, notwithstanding the best treatment and strictest obedience of the patient. Every one may understand that an inveterate disease, the miasmatic cause of which has had so much time and so many occasions during a long life of spreading its parasitic roots through the whole system, becomes at length so closely interwoven with the organism, that besides a proper treatment and a strict obedience of the invalid, patience and time are equally indispensable to destroy this dynamical polypus with its many branches." Therefore, persons who apply to Homœopathy for the cure of chronic complaints, and will not give sufficient time to complete the cure, must blame themselves and not Homœopathy if their expectations are disappointed. Another very powerful impediment to the complete success of medical treatment of chronic cases are constant disagreeable emotions of the mind arising from vexation, domestic unhappiness, grief, angry disposition, &c. As long as such causes exist to a considerable degree, the patient has indeed little chance of being cured of his chronic disorder.

III. *Failures may be owing to imperfect homœopathic treatment.* A practical science may have attained a high degree of perfection, but in order to lead to such results as it is capable of producing, it is, of course, an indispensable condition that it should be applied by persons of skill who are thoroughly acquainted with it. Homœopa-

\* Chronic Diseases, vol. 1.



thy is exceedingly simple in its theory, because it is true; but that its proper application in diseases is one of the most difficult tasks which any man can undertake, is a point upon which all homœopathic physicians, who have practised it for any length of time, are unanimous. Like many other practical discoveries of great importance, Homœopathy has every where become the subject of speculation, and many persons have adopted it merely upon these grounds. Without having either the means or the inclination to study the science thoroughly, they practise it upon such easy and meagre resources as some Domestic Medicine, or Jahr's Manual. Homœopathy is so true, that even imperfectly informed persons cannot fail of being frequently successful, and therefore their numerous failures are ascribed to the science itself, and are not attributed, as they ought to be, to the want of skill and information of the practitioner. The homœopathic periodical Press frequently attacks Homœopathy with regard to cases which have failed in consequence of improper treatment, or in which the homœopathic practitioner has held out hopes which no medical art could realize. It is, however, not fair that the system of Homœopathy should be charged with imperfections which arise solely from the practitioner, and it is by this time necessary to warn the public, that it is not every one who calls himself a homœopathic physician is therefore able to practise it properly, and we direct their attention to the following points:—

1. The correct practice of Homœopathy requires, besides a proper acquaintance with the different branches of medicine in its ordinary state, a long and severe study of the fundamental works of the doctrine itself. Hahnemann's books, as well as almost all the other numerous works of importance on the subject of Homœopathy, are written in German, few of them have been translated into the French language, and a still smaller number into English. If it is at least desirable that any physician

who wishes to study Homœopathy thoroughly, and to follow its unceasing progress as a science, should know German, it is absolutely indispensable, for the present, that he should be well acquainted with the French language. The main difficulty in the practice of Homœopathy lies in the acquisition of an intimate knowledge of its *Materia Medica*; but up to this time no complete work on that subject has been published in English, and there is little more than a meagre extract from it in Jahr's Manual at the disposition of the British practitioner who is unacquainted with either German or French.\* If Homœopathy fails with practitioners who have nothing but such imperfect resources to rely upon, no one can be surprised; but even with the best resources at his disposal it is indispensable that the practitioner should go through a severe positive study in order to be enabled to practise Homœopathy properly. He who dreads mental application ought to keep away from the practice of Homœopathy altogether.

2. No one who is once convinced of the truth and the practical advantages of Homœopathy, can conscientiously practise Alloëopathy and Homœopathy indiscriminately; he who does so, or who even leaves it to his patients to choose between the two methods, deserves no confidence, and no one ought to be surprised at failures occurring in his hands.

3. The homœopathic physician ought to examine every case of disease patiently and minutely, and particularly in chronic disorders, keep a written minute of the whole case. Slight symptoms and other minor circumstances may essentially influence the choice of the remedy, and no person's memory, particularly in an extensive practice, could, in the course of a long treatment, retain them all.

\* The Irish Homœopathic Society will therefore make it one of its primary objects to translate the principal homœopathic works into English.

He who shuns that laborious task deserves no confidence, and his failures ought not to be attributed to the science.

4. Nor should a careful practitioner be in a great hurry in selecting his remedies in complicated chronic cases. No memory could retain all the symptoms which the numerous medicines of the homœopathic *Materia Medica* produce; minor effects are often of vital importance, and therefore a patient research in the respective books cannot be dispensed with. Hahnemann himself, after fifty years' experience, gave in his practice the best proof of the necessity of doing so.

5. The homœopathic practitioner ought to study the practice of Homœopathy under the guidance of other practitioners who have already followed it for a considerable time; for there are in Homœopathy, as in all practical sciences, many important points connected with its application which are not and cannot be explained in books.

6. There are every where numerous patients who have tried other medical treatment without beneficial results, and the Homœopath is, therefore, almost sure to have an extensive practice wherever he goes. Homœopathy, as has already been stated, is so true that even a superficially informed practitioner cannot help being frequently successful in his treatment; and, therefore, mere outward success in practice affords no more than in Allœopathy. a direct proof of the practitioner being thoroughly acquainted with the science.

7. One important point ought not to be lost sight of in judging the failures under homœopathic treatment—namely, that a physician may be an allœopathic practitioner of high standing, and yet become only a very indifferent Homœopath. The practice of both doctrines is so diametrically different, that unless a person who has been engaged for many years in allœopathic practice, lays aside almost totally his former maxims, his homœopathic treatment of diseases cannot lead to those results which

Homœopathy, as such, is capable of producing. We regret to say that this is too often the case.

All these several points ought to be taken into consideration when failures under homœopathic treatment are brought forward as an objection against the system. "In truth, however, the question is not whether Homœopathy *ever fails*, but whether or not it succeeds in cases where the old practice *always fails*, and whether in cases where the latter only *palliates* at a great expense to the constitution, it does not *cure* promptly and effectually without the slightest injury to the organism. On the comparative success of the two systems Homœopathy founds its claim to public support, and confidently challenges public inquiry. If indeed occasional failures should be the standard whereby to estimate the value of a system of medicine, in what position would the old school stand at the present moment?"\*

11th. *None but young unknown practitioners have ever adopted Homœopathy.*

This remark has of late been frequently brought forward as an indirect objection against Homœopathy. The public being unaware how far the statement is correct, are more or less influenced by it. However, this assertion is totally at variance with truth, and it is easy to prove that many practitioners of long standing and high reputation, have become, after careful study and experiments, warm adherents of the new school. We refer the reader to Appendix I. If only a comparatively small number of old, long established physicians have adopted Homœopathy, the reasons are so obvious that the subject does not require a commentary.

\* Homœopathy Explained, &c. page 39.

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at Homœopathy as a novelty and a means of conversa-  
tional excitement, and it is natural that the medical pro-  
fession should be looked up to for a decision of the ques-  
tion, whether Homœopathy be true or not. They are  
supposed to be fully acquainted with the subject, not  
only in the interest of medical science, but, above all, on  
account of the immense responsibility inseparably con-  
nected with the practice of an art which in so many ways  
affects the health, life and happiness of individuals and  
families. Thousands of medical men have deemed it their  
conscientious duty candidly and fully to examine the  
doctrine of Hahnemann, both theoretically and practi-  
cally ; and these men are now, almost without exception,  
in the ranks of Homœopathy. But there is an infinitely  
greater number who are either totally or in a great mea-  
sure unacquainted with its theory and practice, as they  
daily prove both in their conversation and writing ; yet  
who, notwithstanding, never hesitate giving a final opinion  
on the subject. Some have indeed made experiments  
with Homœopathy and have failed, and although the fail-  
ure of these experiments was owing entirely to their  
want of acquaintance with the principles and practice of  
Homœopathy, yet their assertions, with regard to it, are  
frequently taken by the public at large as absolutely  
true. On this kind of opposition we offer the following  
remarks :—*

When any person in ordinary life gives a peremptory  
opinion on any subject, one naturally supposes that he is  
fully acquainted with that subject. If, however, it is

found that such is not the case, no one, to say the least, attaches any importance to what he says. Why, may we ask, should this not be the same with regard to so important a subject as Homœopathy? There are at present comparatively few medical men who have read a single book on Homœopathy, or who frame their opinion upon anything better than the numerous abusive articles which frequently appear in the periodical *Medical Press*. Would it not be fair to expect that any person who gives an opinion on Homœopathy, should be well informed on the subject; and, if he is not, is not his opinion without any value? The circumstance that the main object of Homœopathy is the same as that of Allopathy, namely, the cure of disease, can, as such, no more enable a medical man of the old school to pronounce properly on Homœopathy, than the commander of a sailing vessel could be looked upon as a competent judge on the merits of steamers, merely because both have for their object the carrying of passengers and merchandise.

This remark may also be fully applied to such practical trials as medical men have sometimes made of Homœopathy and which have failed in their hands. We have frequently stated before, that the proper practice of Homœopathy is one of the most difficult tasks which any man can undertake. It is not only necessary that the experimenter should lay aside his ordinary notions of medical practice, but also that he should be fully acquainted with the principles of Homœopathy regarding diseases and other points, and above all, with the homœopathic *Materia Medica*; it requires besides candour of purpose and the ability of applying his theoretical knowledge to concrete cases of disease. When we examine the experiments which have been made by medical men on Homœopathy and have failed, we invariably find that these essential conditions have been more or less neglected; and this assertion applies prominently to those experiments which were made by Mr. Andral in Paris, and which are so

frequently brought forward as proofs of the inefficacy of Homœopathy. These experiments are, strange to say, so utterly destitute of value in any point of view, that the merest tyro in Homœopathy would be ashamed of them.\*

We hold it to be a point of almost mathematical certainty, that any candid medical man who in testing the value of Homœopathy in practice adheres to the above mentioned conditions, will find that the system is true, and that the results answer his best expectations. But to presume that practical trials should succeed without a proper acquaintance with the subject, is contrary to common sense, and to expect that a medical man of the old school should, merely as such, be competent to institute them properly, is as little likely as that a person who can drive an ordinary coach, should be, for that reason, able to conduct a locomotive on a railway. If medical men, instead of abusing Homœopathy in passionate language little worthy of scientific pursuit, would study that system patiently, and after doing so, institute candid and fair trials, they would follow the only true method of investigating the subject, and then either reject or adopt it according as their own conviction and sense of duty would impel them to do.

13th. *Homœopathy is going down every where.*

If Homœopathy did not rest upon the unalterable basis of truth, it is more than probable that, as other so called systems brought forward from time to time in medicine, it would have shot up like a bright meteor to dazzle the

\* These famous experiments have been ably and thoroughly exposed in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, v. p. 49; also in Dr. Black's *Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy*; and in Dr. Curie's *Principles of Homœopathy*, books which we strongly recommend to the reader.

eye of the beholder, to fall, be extinguished and forgotten after a short-lived existence. Every one is aware that such is not the case. Fifty-five years has now passed since its discovery, and every year has witnessed its gradual but sure and steady progress. In the present history of Homœopathy we may establish two broad periods; the first dating from its beginning to the time when Cholera appeared in Europe; the second, from that to the present time. If during the former the progress of Homœopathy was slow and almost exclusively limited to Germany, its development during the second, has been so rapid and extensive among both the profession and the public, in all parts of the civilized world, that it has become a serious rival to its older sister. Perhaps at no previous period had Allœopathy manifested more conspicuously the precarious character of its resources and the uncertainty of its results, than when that destructive epidemic swept irresistibly over the civilized parts of Europe; and at no previous period had the truth, certainty and practical worth of Homœopathy shone forth more brilliantly. Official experiments instituted by several governments, as well as the daily experience of that time, led to the melancholy truth that fifty per cent. of persons attacked with Cholera died, whether left to Nature alone or put under the care of Allœopathy; on the other side it was ascertained in the same official manner, that only eight to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. died when treated homœopathically. Hundreds of contradictory remedies and prescriptions were recommended by the allœopathic school, and all tried in vain; four or five different medicines were recommended by the immortal founder of Homœopathy, and led to the above favourable results.\* (See Appendix II.)

\* It may be considered as one of the most powerful proofs of the abstract truth of the homœopathic law, that Hahnemann selected those remedies from his *Materia Medica* when Cholera made its appearance in Russia; therefore, long before he could have an opportunity of seeing a case of the disorder himself



These events did not escape the public eye, and a system which was able to struggle so successfully with an enemy who defied all the weapons of the ordinary medicine, could not possibly be what its opponents had always represented it to be, and therefore a powerful reaction took place in its favour. Governments which, through their medical councils, had impeded the progress of the new doctrine in every possible way, repealed their interdictory edicts and favoured its establishment by grants of public money; the public combined for the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries and other means of propagation, and the impulse which Homœopathy received at that time became the main cause of its rapid and extensive propagation during latter years, and of the imposing external position which it now occupies every where. Fifteen years ago Homœopathy was adopted by only very few medical men out of Germany, and there is not now a country, which has the slightest claim to civilization, in which its professional, or at least its unprofessional adherents, are not most numerous. There were, for instance, at that time only three or four homœopathic physicians in Vienna, and there are now more than a hundred; there were two or three in Paris, and there are now upwards of ninety; in London it was altogether unknown, and there are now more than twenty professional adherents. In Edinburgh, the classical seat of medical science, the new heresy has made very extensive progress, and Dr. Henderson, Professor of General Pathology at the University, has openly embraced it. In Sicily, ten years ago the very name of Homœopathy was unknown, and now the number of homœopathic practitioners exceeds by far that of the followers of Alloëopathy throughout the island. About the same time it was still unknown in the United States of America, and there were in 1843, upwards of 600 physicians who had frankly embraced Homœopathy. In Germany, its native country, it is now after fifty years' severe struggle, fully

recognised. Governments which formerly threw every obstacle in the way of Homœopathy, now give it their open legal support and secure it in its rights and privileges.\* In Prussia and Brunswick Homœopathy forms part of the official medical examination, and it is not a little curious to see that some of the most eminent professors who had formerly never studied Homœopathy, and, therefore, were its violent opponents, are now obliged to act as official examiners.\* At many of the German Universities regular lectures are given on Homœopathy; many members of the reigning houses in Europe have selected their medical attendants from among the Homœopaths.\* In France the system is widely spread among the medical practitioners, and also among the Professors of some Universities; the same in Spain, Italy and Sweden. In Russia also Homœopathy is extensively diffused and enjoys full legal support.

These few statistical data, which might easily be increased, will, we hope, suffice to show that *Homœopathy is not going down every where.*

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## APPENDIX.

### No. I.

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN GERMANY.

We read in WILDE's valuable book on *Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions*, Dublin, 1843, page 271—

"The present state of Homœopathy in Vienna next claims our attention; and although I neither advocate that doctrine, nor slander its supporters, I deem it but the part of truth and justice to lay the following statement before my readers:"—

"One of the cleanest and best regulated hospitals in the capital

\* S. Appendix I.

is managed on the homœopathic plan. The following circumstances led to its erection:—The rapid spread of this mode of treatment in Austria, and the patronage it received from many noble and influential individuals in that country, attracted the attention of the government several years ago, who with their characteristic jealousy of innovation, then issued an order forbidding it to be practised. As, however, this had not the effect of suppressing it, but as it seemed rather to gain strength from the legal disabilities under which it then laboured, it was determined in 1828 to test its efficacy in the Military Hospital of the Josephinum. With this view a commission was nominated consisting of twelve professors, all of whom, it is but fair to observe, were strenuously opposed to the homœopathic doctrine. Doctor Marenzeller, a veteran Homœopath and a cotemporary of Hahnemann's, was appointed as the physician, and two members of the commission always attended him during his visit, and at the expiration of every ten days reported the progress of the cases under his charge. The only part of the report published is that of Drs. Jaeger and Zang; it contains a very brief outline of the cases and their treatment, and expresses the surprise of these eminent professors at the happy issue of some of them. The commission, however, as a body, came to the conclusion, that from the results obtained from their investigations, it was impossible to declare either for or against Homœopathy; one of the twelve, however, subsequently stated his conviction of the efficacy of the system from these trials, and has since remained an open adherent to it."

"Notwithstanding the comparatively discouraging sentence of the commission, the public did not seem altogether to lose their confidence in the new system, and it still retained the patronage of some of the most distinguished nobility, amongst whom were Maximilian von Este and Count Condenhove. In the year 1832, through the exertions and liberality of these noblemen, a colony of the *Barmherzigen Schwestern*, or German Sisters of Charity, was transplanted from the Tyrol to Vienna, and a convent purchased for their reception in the suburb of Gumpendorf with an hospital containing sixty beds attached to it, which was placed under the charge of Dr. Mayerhoffer, an homœopathic physician. This hospital was opened on the 6th of July, 1832, for the gratuitous reception of poor patients of every religious persuasion, without any other recommendation but disease; in this respect it approaches nearer to the English hospitals than any other in Vienna. The only exceptions to its admissions are patients affected with venereal, itch, incurable, or external diseases, and children under four years of age; it is at present sup-

ported solely by voluntary contributions. There are four wards, besides some small extra chambers for bad cases. The beds and bed-furniture, &c. are very much superior to those generally used in other hospitals; the latter consisting, besides the usual straw bed, of a good hair mattress, a sheet, quilted cotton coverlets, with two pillows, and other minor luxuries quite unknown in an Austrian hospital. The good ventilation, the extreme cleanness, and the general air of comfort reminds one more of a domestic chamber than a public institution; except that of St. Louis at Paris, I have seen nothing like it on the Continent. Attached to it is a pleasant garden and a series of admirable baths. These charitable and benevolent women, the Merciful Sisters of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, are the sole nurses, and I have had many opportunities during my attendance at this institution of witnessing their kind treatment of those under their care; they also attend, gratuitously, as nurses throughout the city; and by their means, from fifty to eighty persons are fed daily at the gates of the hospital."

"From July to November 1832, Cholera patients were alone admitted and treated on the homœopathic plan; of 193 receptions from this epidemic, 105 recovered and 88 died.\* From November 1832 to November 1833, 266 patients affected with general diseases were received, of whom 213 were cured, 23 died, 8 were dismissed incurable, and 22 remained in hospital. In the year 1833 and 1834, the admissions were 316, the cures 255, deaths 33, dismissed incurable 23, and remained in hospital 27."

"In 1834, Dr. Fleischmann, the present physician was appointed; and in 1836, this hospital, along with all the others in Vienna, was ordered to be fitted up for the reception of Cholera patients."

"Dr. Fleischmann agreed to continue his charge, on the condition that he was permitted to adhere to the homœopathic plan of treatment; to this the government assented; and two district physicians (allœopaths,) were appointed to report upon the nature of the cases taken into this hospital, as well as to observe their course and treatment."

"Upon comparing the report made of the treatment of Cholera in this hospital with that of the same epidemic in the other hospitals

\* It is, however, right to observe, that Dr. Mayerhofer, was not, at that time, thoroughly acquainted with homœopathic treatment; for we read in the British Homœopathic Journal, viii. 246, "In this epidemic he began to make himself well acquainted with homœopathic treatment, and up to the time of his retirement, he treated most of the patients homœopathically."—*Fleischmann*.

at Vienna at a similar time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated by Dr. Fleischmann recovered, two-thirds of those treated by the ordinary methods in the other hospitals died. This very extraordinary result led Count Kolowrat (Minister of the Interior,) to repeal the law relative to the practice of Homoeopathy, although with that inconsistency which not unfrequently distinguishes the Austrian Government, it at the same time, enacted the strictest prohibition of all works in favour of the system being published in Austria."

"From the year 1832 to the year 1840, the entire number of patients treated in this hospital of the *Barmherzigen Schwestern* was 4422; of these 3758 recovered, 313 died, and 93 were dismissed incurable. But these numbers include also the Cholera patients treated in 1832 and 1836. The cases treated in the establishment are of much the same nature as those received into any general medical hospital, and as may be seen by reference to the annexed return, include a great number of those affected with acute diseases."

"During the last four years the medical statistics of this hospital were as follows:—

DISEASES.	Receptions.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital.
Small Pox.....	56	47	8	1
Chlorosis.....	32	31	0	1
Diarrhoea.....	46	46	0	0
Ophthalmia.....	22	21	0	1
Peritonitis.....	51	46	4	1
Rachitis.....	9	8	1	0
Pneumonia.....	128	116	8	4
Pleuritis.....	167	161	3	3
Typhus.....	430	344	68	23
	941	820	87	34

The average number of days spent by each person in hospital was 21 $\frac{245}{44}$ ."

"In the year 1841, a small hospital was opened in the Elizabethian Convent, where likewise patients are treated homoeopathically; besides these, two inconsiderable hospitals on similar principles have been established, the one at Gyongyos near Pesth, and the other at Güns near Presburg."

"In Saxony in the year 1829, the adherents of this system met at Koethen to celebrate the birth-day of Hahnemann; a collection was made to defray the expenses of the feast, after which it was

found that a considerable sum remained, with which it was agreed to found an hospital at Leipzig, to be maintained for five years, in order to afford a public test of the powers of Homœopathy, as well as to serve for a school of instruction in that particular branch of medicine. An interesting and, I believe, faithful record of the progress and final results of this hospital, from the pen of one on whom I may safely depend, now lies before me, but I feel it would be departing from the line I have hitherto observed of treating solely of Austrian institutions were I to enter further on this subject. Several homœopathic journals now flourish in Germany."

"Homœopathy, whatever may be its own merits or demerits, has undoubtedly exercised a beneficial influence upon the allopathic practice of many parts of the Continent, by lessening the enormous doses of medicine formerly prescribed; of this I have given an example at page 71. One of the numbers of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Leipzig for 1842, informs us that the University of Brunswick has by a decree of the 22nd March, 1842, appointed Dr. Fielitz (an homœopathic practitioner there,) to examine all candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, who have declared their intention of adhering to this system."

*From the British Homœopathic Journal, ix. p. 61.*

"We are glad to learn that the state of Homœopathy at Vienna is highly satisfactory; the new journal has been well received and has excited much interest amongst the profession. Several highly educated and intelligent English physicians are at present studying Homœopathy at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and appear greatly interested in watching the results of the treatment of acute disease pursued by Dr. Fleischman. We have every reason to believe that the chair of Homœopathy so long talked of, is very soon to be instituted."

*From "A Defence of Hahnemann and his Doctrine," page 14 to 16.*

"The effect of the successful treatment of Cholera was to give a great impulse to Homœopathy in Vienna. Love of life proved stronger than prejudices, and people began to think they had rather too long sacrificed themselves and their children to the feelings of the doctors of the old school. *The homœopathic hospital is now largely attended by students in Vienna, and the government have established a professorship to instruct them in its principles and practice.*

"In Leipsic too, an hospital was opened and brought on some cu-

rious discussions in the Saxon Parliament. The facts are these. Some homœopathic physicians collected a sum of money in order that the system might be tried in an hospital for a period of five years. After the hospital was established, the physicians applied to government for a grant of money. Government applied to the medical authorities, bitter foes to the thing, and, on receiving an unfavourable report from them refused the application. In 1837 the question was brought before the Saxon Chamber of Deputies (Landtag,) and after the facts had been elicited by an examination of all the witnesses, this parliament, by a majority of thirty-three to three, granted a sum for the support of the homœopathic hospital, on the ground that the practical benefit conferred by it was as great, if not greater, than that by any other similar institution, and that they had nothing to do with medical theories. Three years afterwards, that is in 1840, an attempt was made by some caballing foes of the cause, to have the grant stopped; but after another searching inquiry into the relative mortality of that and other hospitals similar in extent, situation, &c. the parliament decided, *not on withdrawing, but on doubling the grant.*"

"There are some other homœopathic hospitals now on the Continent, to which we have not time to refer."

"One of the great obstacles to the progress of Homœopathy in Germany was the monopoly of the apothecaries. They enjoyed the exclusive right of dispensing medicines, and they would not dispense homœopathically. In the state of Baden one of the most successful and popular homœopathic physicians was fined for giving medicines gratuitously to his patients. This was pushing matters too far; and a petition signed by 1300 families was presented to the Grand Duke without producing any effect: upon that a motion was made in the Baden Parliament, to the effect, that the monopoly of the apothecaries should be done away with. A commission of medical practitioners was ordered to report, and they gave it as their judgment that no homœopathist, nor any but apothecaries, should be allowed to dispense medicines, which was equivalent to forbidding the practice. Thus, they did not hesitate to put the neck of the whole of the learned profession under the mercenary heel of the apothecary, that Homœopathy might be strangled by the degrading yoke they submitted to bear. The parliament, however, who had no patients to lose by the homœopathists, decreed, in the face of this unjust recommendation of their commission, that the homœopathists *should be allowed to dispense their own medicines*; and in 1838, the subject was again brought before the Baden Parliament by a motion to the effect, that means of instruction should be provided for those desiring to

study Homœopathy, and regular examinations instituted; and the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. That means be taken to ensure theoretical and practical instruction in Homœopathy at our schools, and that all who desire such instruction must first exhibit competent knowledge of the old system.

2. That no physician shall be allowed to practise Homœopathy who has not passed an examination in it.

3. That none who are not qualified to practise medicine, shall, at the risk of prosecution, venture to practise Homœopathy."

"In Brunswick the system has attained so much importance, that in 1841, the ministry published an edict to the effect, that all candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, who wish to practise Homœopathy, shall not receive a degree until they have convinced an examiner appointed by government of their fitness."

"But one of the strongest tokens of permanence which a system can exhibit, has, within the last year, been given to it by the prudent government of Prussia, which last autumn published a code of laws regulating the dispensing of homœopathic medicines by physicians and apothecaries, confining the permission to those who shall have submitted to a strict examination in Homœopathy, by a commission to be appointed by the Minister for Education and Medical affairs."

*From the British Homœopathic Journal, vi. 226.*

"According to a Cabinet-order granted by the King of Prussia, and signed by three Ministers of State, every medical man qualified for civil practice, is authorized to 'dispense medicines prepared according to homœopathic principles,' (§ 1); 'every physician must, however, obtain a permission from the Minister of Education and Medical affairs,' (§ 2). This can, however, only be granted to those who submit to a particular examination, (§ 3.) The Minister for Education and Medical affairs will appoint the examining commission, which will consist of 'men properly qualified and having a practical acquaintance, most particularly with botany, chemistry and pharmacology, and also with the principles of homœopathic practice,' and will be located in Berlin. The minister may also appoint the examination in other places 'to be held by especially appointed commissioners.' The Cabinet-order contains twelve different paragraphs. This official recognition by a great German Kingdom, is a memorable event in the history of our school, and will be universally acknowledged with gratitude. In Wurtemberg every physician who practises homœopathically, must apply for permission to govern-



ment before he can dispense medicines himself—it is however denied to none. Let us consider the Prussian regulations as a precursor of better things to come, not as an act of special favor, but as a praiseworthy act of justice, to which we cannot but wish many successors in Germany."

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, 21st July, 1845.*

*Berlin.*—The Royal Commission for the examination of homœopathic physicians, consisting, under the presidency of Privy Councillor Dr. Klug, of Professors Link and Mitscherlich, M.D D., and G. W. Gross, M.D., have examined on the 17th February, and 27th March, Drs. Kleinschmidt of Freienwalde, O. Kaiser of Querfurt, and Rentzsch of Mühlhausen. They all satisfied the Commission, and the first particularly distinguished himself by his answers.

*From the same Paper of the 14th July, 1845.*

*Magdeburg.*—The Commission appointed for the examination of homœopathic physicians, consisting of Privy Councillor Dr. Andree, Councillor Michaelis, and Dr. Rummel, have examined Dr. Rose of Herford, Dr. Teichmann of Wittenberg, and Dr. Stehns of Bonn.

*From the Breslau Gazette of 20th January, 1845.*

The day before yesterday the first homœopathic examination took place under the presidency of Privy Councillor Dr. Wendt, professor of medicine at the University, according to the "Reglement" issued by His Excellency the Minister of Education and Medical affairs.

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, 4th October, 1841.*

His Majesty the King of Prussia, by a Cabinet-order of the 16th September, has been pleased to order the establishment at Berlin, of a homœopathic hospital at the expense of the government.

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*Autograph letter of the King of Prussia to Staff-Physician Dr. Marenzeller of Vienna.*

*From the Leipziger Zeitung, 21st January, 1842.*

*Charlottenburg, 3rd January, 1842.*

"I am gratefully obliged to you for the confidence with which you have recommended the homœopathic system to my protection, and attach much value to the recommendation of this important

subject by a man, who like you, has practised Homœopathy successfully for so many years. I shall, with pleasure, continue, as I have hitherto done, to give the system every protection which can favor its free development. I have already approved of the establishment of a homœopathic hospital at the expense of the Treasury, and also intend to grant to homœopathic physicians, under certain conditions, the right of dispensing their own medicines.

"I remain, &c.

"FRIEDERICH WILHELM."

*From Dr. Black's Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy, p. 175.*

"The first extract then we give is one attested by Hufeland, which is a sufficient guarantee for its impartiality and authenticity. (Hufeland's at Jatrognomick, Berlin, 1829.)"

"The success of a homœopathist, Dr. Stap, in curing Egyptian ophthalmia among the soldiers in the garrisons of the Rhine, attracted the attention of the Prussian Minister of war, who solicited him to visit Berlin, to take charge of its military hospitals, Lazareth and La Charité. He accepted the invitation and officiated to the entire satisfaction of the minister. HUFELAND, who introduced Stap to the assembled company of La Charité, then paid him a deserved personal compliment, and at the same time expressed these impartial views respecting the homœopathic system:

"Homœopathy seems to me particularly valuable in two points of view—first, because it promises to lead the art of healing back to the only true path of quiet observation and experience, and gives new life to the much neglected subject of symptomatology; and secondly, because it furnishes simplicity in the treatment of disease. The gentleman, whom I have the honor to present to you, is not a blind worshipper of his system; he is, I have learned with joy, as well acquainted with the entire science of medicine, and as classically educated as he is well informed in the new science."

*Extract from the Debates of the Bavarian Parliament, Session 87, 1843.  
From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, Vol. xxvi. p. 69.*

BARON V. WELDON continues:—"Are perhaps the results of homœopathic treatment such, that the Government have reason to fear for the health of those who are treated according to that system? The best answer will be the statistical results of that mode of treatment."

"In thirty-three of our allopathic hospitals the average number of deaths from the year 1822 to the present time, is 9 to 10 per

cent. In twenty-seven homœopathic hospitals, from 1833 to the present time, it is  $41\frac{5}{100}$  per cent. The average number of days which the patients remained in the hospital was 28 to 29 under Allœopathy, and 20 to 24 days under homœopathic treatment."

"The difference in point of expense is much more striking, and speaks loudly in favor of Homœopathy. I quote as an instance only the homœopathic hospital of Vienna. In the year 1840 to 41 there were 910 persons treated in the hospital; and 4367 were polyclinical patients. The whole expense amounted to 200*d*. C. M. (about £20); and the medicaments are renewed every year. The expense for the allœopathic treatment of 213 soldiers, amounted to 304 thalers, (about £43); whereas it would have been only 4 thalers, (about twelve shillings,) under homœopathic treatment. Thus, the expense for an army of 12,000 men, would, with the ordinary proportion of invalids, amount to 6,080 thalers (about £868) under Allœopathy; and only to 80 thalers (about £12) under Homœopathy; and for an army of 500,000 men, in the same proportion, to 253,333 thalers (about £36,190) under Allœopathy; and only to 3333 thalers (about £476) under Homœopathy."

*The First President Count SEINSHEIM*: "I would be guilty of the greatest ingratitude, if I did not speak in favor of Homœopathy. I have derived myself so much benefit and have seen in my family and household so happy effects from that system of medicine, that I feel it to be my duty, publicly to render my most heartfelt thanks both to Homœopathy and my physician."

"Homœopathy is a system which has been practised for many years and has stood the test of those times of terror, when the Asiatic Cholera swept over Europe. It has been proved in those times that, in Munich, of patients suffering from Cholera died under the ordinary treatment—

- a. In the Pfründner Anstalt... 40 out of 42.
- b. In the General Hospital.....149 out of 320.
- c. In the Au Penitentiary..... 27 out of 65.
- d. In the town among civilians...893 out of 1868.
- e. Among the Garrison..... 52 out of 129.

Whereas, under Homœopathy—

- a. Under the treatment of Professor Reubel; none out of 30.
- b. Under the treatment of Professor Widman; 2 out of 90.
- c. In the Homœopathic Institution; out of 8, none."

"In Vienna also, out of 430 only 32 died of Cholera under homœopathic treatment. Here, gentlemen, numbers speak, and I believe, that with such arguments in its favor, the value of Homœopathy is no longer doubtful."

"I might say more, but as the member who spoke before me has treated the subject sufficiently, I shall be silent. I only beg to remind you of one instance which has greatly awakened public attention, namely the cure of Field-Marshal Radetzky, who was declared incurable by the best allœopathic physicians, and has been restored to perfect health by homœopathic treatment."

"Under these circumstances it is no longer doubtful, that this important system deserves the support of Government. I do not insist upon pecuniary grants, although the establishment of a homœopathic hospital would be most useful; yet I desire, that all obstacles to its practice and propagation be removed. The most important of them is the difficulty which homœopathic physicians meet in dispensing their medicines themselves, and which is most serious on account of the extreme care which their preparation requires."

"I therefore vote for the motion of the last speaker, and am convinced, that if the house assent to it, they will render a great service to suffering mankind."

*Mr. MEINEL* next rose, and after speaking in favor of the motion, concluded: "I could easily increase the proofs which these gentlemen have brought forward of the beneficial effects of Homœopathy, if I thought it necessary."—

—In Bavaria the two Chambers have decided by a unanimous vote, that an address be presented to Government to the effect, that Homœopathy be supported by the State in the same manner as the ordinary medicine—(*Croserio*).\*

*Extract from a Speech of Councillor HERR, in the Baden Chamber of Deputies, August 12, 1833.*

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, II. 123.*

"A motion was brought in to the effect that means should be taken for insuring theoretical and practical instruction in the homœopathic system of medicine at the different schools."

"He began his speech by observing, that it might seem strange that he should introduce into the legislative assembly a subject which should properly be decided on purely scientific grounds, but that it was one which closely affected the public weal. It was not to the peculiar doctrines of Homœopathy, of which they were not competent judges, that their attention should be turned, but to what

\* We are indebted to Dr. Croserio of Paris, the best authority on the subject, for many of our statistical statements.

Homœopathy was admitted to have effected. Homœopathy professed to be a science of experiment and observation; as such it merited investigation, and could never be overthrown by clamour. Proof must be met by counter-proof. Hahnemann's system *must* have fallen long ere now, if only a few physicians had made the trials at the bed-side of the patients, with all the accuracy and care which he directs, and had demonstrated that the results were not what he said they ought to have been, and thus exposed him as a *liar*. But because no one did this, but all clamoured against the man, the thought rose darkly in the minds of not a few, that there must be something in a system which excited so much opposition. And to me it is a strong proof of the truth of the system, that all who have given themselves over to try it fairly, have become firm adherents, and never deserted it.

"So many men of weight declared themselves for the system that even Hufeland, the head of the old system, admitted that the principle insisted on by Hahnemann was undoubtedly true, although he did not consider it exclusively so. And if the system had been so utterly useless or so mischievous, as its opponents have represented, it must by this time, in forty years, have fallen of itself, or have been suppressed by the Government. Little as yet has been done by Governments either for or against the system. The former Duke of Anhalt Coethen issued a proclamation recommending Homœopathy to the attention of his subjects. The Duke of Lucca has established a large hospital, where patients are treated exclusively homœopathically. The Saxon Government (or rather Parliament) voted money for the homœopathic hospital in Leipzig. The King of Prussia, at the recommendation of his allopathic physicians, has, with the happiest results, tried the system on himself and members of his family. The King of Bavaria sent Dr. Roth to Austria to collect the documents relative to the homœopathic treatment of Cholera; these documents are printed, and afford the strongest proof of the rapid efficacy of this method in that fearful plague. In consequence, the Bavarian Government are on the eve of establishing an institution for the practice of Homœopathy, and for giving instruction in the system. The King of Wurtemberg, and the Prussian Government of Düsseldorf have granted special permission to the homœopathic physicians to give themselves their medicines to the patients. In Copenhagen a special department is allotted in the hospital for patients who are to be treated homœopathically, and in Stockholm it has been permitted in a Lazaretto. The Second Chamber of Baden has not only permitted, but supported Homœopathy. Some towns have openly expressed their gratitude for the benefits Homœo-

pathy has conferred upon them—as, for instance, Raab in Hungary, and also Brunswick, whose magistracy expressed their gratitude to the two homœopathic physicians by a handsome present. Our Government has hitherto allowed the matter free course; it has neither moved for nor against it, which at first was the wisest plan. A repressive enactment, so much desired by some, could only be allowed when the interests of the State were at stake. While, on the one hand, I hope the State will not interfere to check the advance of the science, I think the time is now full for the Government to settle the position of the new system. The number of its adherents among us is great, and daily increases even among our official men; among the number are men who cannot be charged with interested motives in their adherence, seeing they risk a large practice by the change. It was impossible for them to improve their position by adopting it. They could not gain, but might well lose reputation. It is not to be denied—a truth confessed by homœopathic physicians themselves—that men wholly unfit have thrust themselves into this branch of practice, who are doubly base, both as practising a profession for which their ignorance unfits them, and because they regard the territory as one profitable for gain. To obviate the evil of base mercenary men making here a rich prey, it is necessary that means be taken for insuring proper qualifications of all homœopathic practitioners. And how can the requisite qualifications be either obtained or ascertained? The only schools of instruction in Homœopathy are in Munich and Leipzig, and it is not possible that all young physicians should go thither. It is impossible to learn a system perfectly from books. The scholar, by means of the instructions of a master at the bed-side of a patient, learns more in an hour than he would in a week by the study of books. The homœopathic system requires a long course of previous study, and the homœopathic student should make the complete curriculum to learn his science in all its branches. But the varied knowledge acquired should be made subservient to Homœopathy. To take an example from the Church here in this State,—a system of education is provided both for Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy; but there is a separate examination for the different candidates; it would be ridiculous, at the least, to make Protestants examine Catholics, and Catholics Protestants.”

“Ask of the persons who have tried this method in their own houses and establishments, if they would willingly exchange it for the other. They would answer you:—“Had this system no other advantages but only these, that we could, without expense of money and time, procure the medicines; that these medicines, even when not adapted to

the case, do no harm, and do not sow the seed of future diseases; that they can be given to the most reluctant patient, to the most tender child, without offence and pain, in these we find enough. *How* you learned physicians explain it does not concern us, if it only does good. That the ancient method did much good we do not mean to deny; if only the new system brings us the same result, it arrives at it with infinitely smaller cost of strength and money, and the extrinsic advantages of the two are not to be compared."

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, vii. page 323.*

"Amongst other gratifying proofs of the progress which Homœopathy has made in public estimation in Germany, we may mention that several instances have lately occurred of homœopathic practitioners being preferred to the honourable post of District Physician, which implies the confidence of the majority of the inhabitants of the place. Thus, Dr. Gulyar has been elected District Physician at Samogyer, and Doctor Rosenberg at Eisenburg. At the former town it is proposed to introduce Homœopathy into the public prison; the only thing now necessary before it is adopted, being the ratification by Government of the decision of the inhabitants."

We may add from the *Homœopathic Examiner*, III. 128. "That Doctor Hermann has been appointed physician to the City and District of Schoenningen, notwithstanding his avowed advocacy of Homœopathy, which heretofore has proved an insuperable obstacle to such an appointment in most of the German States."

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, July 28, 1845.*

"Homœopathy spreads rapidly in the convents of Austria. The same is the case in Rome, as Wahle reports. In Salzburg, His Eminency the Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg establishes a homœopathic hospital under the care of the Sisters of Charity, and all the Convents, with the exception of the Capucins, are friends and promoters of Homœopathy. The same is the case in America; the Redemptorist P. Peyer, who has so much contributed to the propagation of Homœopathy in Europe, is well known there. The District Physician Dr. Ott, has the practice of the Convent of Scheyern. At Munich and in its neighbourhood similar institutions prefer the new system to the old practice; but there is every where a great want of homœopathic physicians."

*Extract from the Debates of the Chamber of Deputies of the Kingdom of Saxony, Session of April 20, 1840.*

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, xviii. 276.*

In their session of 1837, the Saxon Parliament had granted a yearly sum out of the public Treasury as an official contribution to support the homœopathic hospital of Leipsic. In 1840, the Government, upon the official report of an *allœopathic* commission, had thought it unadvisable to renew the grant, and therefore omitted that item in their estimates altogether. However, a motion was brought before the House for a renewal of the usual grant, upon which, after a lengthened discussion, the chamber decided by a majority of twenty-eight to twenty-three, that not only should the grant not be withdrawn, but doubled.

Mr KLINGER speaking on the subject, says:—"I cannot attach much value to the report of the commission, as it has been drawn up by allœopathic physicians, who thus would be complainants and judges at the same time. I think the less of it, as long experience has proved that Homœopathy has furnished the most brilliant results. Even if I allow that it may not yet be a complete system, that there may be forms of disease in which it may be less applicable, yet, that much is an incontrovertible truth, that Homœopathy has operated a great reform in the *Materia Medica*, as even allœopaths admit, and has introduced great simplicity into the application of medicines. It is the duty of Governments not to withhold their support from such a science. If we throw a glance at Austria, which generally is little inclined to spend extraordinary sums upon innovations, we see that in Vienna a homœopathic hospital has been established by the Government, and that Homœopathy is soon to have a chair at that University. Under these circumstances, we, in Saxony, ought not and cannot remain behind others; for if the necessary pecuniary support is not granted, it may happen that the Leipsic Hospital falls to the ground, or is transferred into a neighbouring State. This would be driving away the science from its native country, from the country which may say with pride, that the new doctrine took its origin there. To drive away from its own country a science which is engaged in the furtherance of the well-being of mankind, which concerns the highest earthly goods, health and life, appears to me unpardonable. I therefore believe that I may, with full confidence lay the following motion before the Chamber—That the Government be requested to bring in, before the end of the session, a demand of a grant for supporting the homœopathic hospital at Leipsic."



Mr. EISENSTUCK proposes as an amendment to the motion of the preceding speaker, to double that sum, and says amongst others:—  
 “I am perfectly aware of the motives which induced the allœopathic commissioners to send in a report against the homœopathic hospital. I am not a blind defender of Homœopathy, but every one, except allœopathic medical men, knows that Homœopathy deserves every consideration; and I also know, that allœopaths feel offended at Governments and Parliaments deciding in favor of Homœopathy. It is believed, if such decisions were not given, Allœopathy would remain victorious. It appears to me surprising that, when we see Homœopathy make the most rapid progress in both Europe and America, we should in Saxony suddenly come to the conviction that every groschen granted to that system, would be thrown away. And I am the more surprised, as since our last session, the most satisfactory experiments have been made with Homœopathy in the veterinary department. If we question any experienced person about his own experience, we must allow that Homœopathy has been eminently successful in both acute and chronic diseases. Experience has lately taught us that this system stands the test in the treatment of Typhus. When that angel of destruction, the Asiatic Cholera, made its appearance from the East, and ransacked the population of Europe, books upon books were written, innumerable remedies were recommended, and yet I have read in impartial reports, that Homœopathy has been particularly successful in its treatment of Cholera. This circumstance alone would induce me to direct the attention of Government to the subject of Homœopathy.”

“It does not appear to me that the interest which the public take in Homœopathy is in the least diminished, and if allœopathic physicians assert the contrary, I must say, that they are lamentably mistaken. I have heard of as many homœopathic cures latterly as formerly, and if we consider the progress of the science, I think it to be our duty to support the system. Compare the value of cold silver with the precious life of man, and I am sure, you will not refuse your consent to a pecuniary grant for the homœopathic hospital. My motion is, that the former grant be doubled.”

The PRESIDENT asks if the Chamber mean to take this amendment into consideration? *Very numerous demonstrations of assent.*

The Minister of State, Baron NOSTITZ and JÄNKENDORF, explains, that Government were obliged to act upon the official document, such as presented to them.

Baron v. WATZDORF.—“The cause of Homœopathy has already found in this Chamber so warm and eloquent defenders, that I can only declare my full adhesion to their views. I am not sufficiently

informed on the subject to give a competent opinion on the scientific value of Homœopathy, but I feel it to be my duty to bear here a public testimony, that in my own family that system has had so great and wonderful effects in both acute and chronic diseases, that I would indeed regret exceedingly, if the Government or the Chamber should refuse a grant, which has for its object to give that system a firm foundation in our country. The Minister of the Interior says, that the Government could not ask a renewal of the former grant, because the official commission had reported unfavourably; this is very natural. The Government are generally bound to act upon those official reports. But the case in question is a very peculiar one, and I cannot help thinking, that the source from which the Government have derived their information, is a very unsatisfactory one; adversaries have there spoken against adversaries, and as we cannot presume that an homœopathic physician will judge Allœopathy with perfect impartiality, so may one suppose the same of an allœopathic physician with regard to Homœopathy. If we wish to arrive at clear views on the subject in question, it would be necessary to have, besides the allœopathic report, that of homœopathic physicians also. I can only wish that the motion brought in by the deputies Klinger and Eisenstuck, may be carried."

"The PRESIDENT having put the question, the result was, that the Chamber rejected the official report by a majority of thirty-six to twenty-five; and adopted the motion of Deputy Eisenstuck by a majority of thirty-eight to twenty-three."

*Extract from the Debates of the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Mai, 1839.*

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, xvi. 344.*

"Deputy v. GUENDERODE.—As the truth and value of the homœopathic system of medicine become every day more evident, and are acknowledged by a great portion of the European public, I propose the following motion:—

"That the Government be requested to establish a Chair of Homœopathy at the University of this country, and that in future there be no distinction between homœopaths and allœopaths in holding public medical offices.

"Privy Counsellor LINDE says:—That the branch of medical science in question is not, as yet, sufficiently acknowledged to make the establishment of a separate academical Chair advisable.

"The Committee differ from that opinion, and advise to address the Government, that the district physician, Dr. Rau of Giessen, who

is well known as practitioner and as writer on both systems, be requested to give lectures on Homœopathy.

"By their vote of Mai 27, 1839, the Chamber adopt the proposal of the Committee, by a majority of thirty-five to four."

### HOMŒOPATHY IN FRANCE.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy* I. 315.

"The system is steadily advancing in Paris, and many demands are made from the provinces for homœopathic practitioners. It is making rapid advances in the South of France, where the greater part of the medical men have been educated at Montpellier, where the new doctrine is now forcing its way into the University. Professor Ribes, who occupies the chair of Hygiène there, has been verging towards Homœopathy for many years, and is now a decided convert. But the subject of his course having nothing to do with the practice of medicine, no change has ensued in his lectures. Not so, however, with his colleague Professor Amador, a man of great talent who holds the chair of Pathology and General Therapeutics. He practises Homœopathy with great success, and last session devoted a portion of his course to a critical examination of Hahnemann's views, with which he declared his substantial agreement. This excited the ire of his allœopathic colleagues, and of the whole Faculty of Paris so much, that, through the influence of the latter body, the Minister of the Interior, M. Villemain, was induced to send down an order to M. Amador, expressly prohibiting him to mention Hahnemann or Homœopathy within the walls of the University; attempts were also made to induce the students not to attend Professor Amador's lectures, but these signally failed, his class-room being the most crowded of any."

*From a letter of Dr. Croserio of Paris.*

Paris, 20th August, 1845.

"There are in Paris upward of ninety homœopathic physicians; in Lyons twelve, in Marseilles six, and among them one of the physicians in ordinary of the Hôtel Dieu, and the President of the Medical Society of Marseilles; in Bordeaux five, one of them Professor at the School of Medicine and physician of the Bordeaux Hospital; in Montpellier five or six, and among them the 'Doyen' of the Faculty of Sciences, and also one of the most distinguished professors of that celebrated School of Medicine."

"In the hospital of Thoissey in Burgundy homœopathic treatment is exclusively adopted."

"There are homœopathic physicians at Versailles, Fontainebleau, Chapelle la Reine, Rambouillet, Beauvais, Orleans, Lablize, Latour du Pin, Roanne, St. Etienne, Nogent, (Loiret), Dijon, Valence Bellegarde, Châlons-sur-Saone, Grenoble, St. Vignon, St. Saturnin, Orange, Annonay, Nicet, St. Amand, Bourg en Bresse, Chatillon, Divonne, Perpignan, St. Paul la Coste, Mollanges, Digne, Toulon, Libourne, Dax, Toulouse, Chartres, Limoges, Bernay, Thorigny, Riom, Aubusson, Angers, Nantes, Besançon, Pontamousson, Nancy, Strasburg, Altkirch, Colmar, Mulhouse, &c. General Count Baudrand, Governor of the Count of Paris, Crown-Prince of France; Baron Raoul Rochette, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Institut et Professeur d'Antiquités à la Bibliothèque Royale, and a great number of persons distinguished by their social rank and great learning, are active promoters and protectors of Homœopathy."

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, February 10, 1845.*

*Lyons*.—"The following physicians practise Homœopathy here at present:—Drs. de Guidi, Rapou, father and son, Chazal, Jouve, Tournier, Servan (formerly at Nice), Curhls, Noack and Salvart de Foyolle; besides these are several allœopathic physicians and professors who incline to Homœopathy, among them, particularly Drs. Bonnet, late 'Major de l'hôpital Hôtel Dieu,' and Empaire, son-in-law of Gall, and possessor of his collection of skulls. A homœopathic physician of Montpellier has read before the Medical Convention at Nîmes, a paper on the subject of Homœopathy, which has created great sensation. The University of Montpellier is almost altogether on the side of Homœopathy. Professor Amador, so distinguished for his learning, that a chair of *Materia Medica* and General Therapeutics, which did not exist before, was purposely established for him, has thoroughly adopted Homœopathy. He has spoken so much in favour of it that he has been ordered from Paris not to mention Homœopathy at the risk of losing his place. Since then he teaches Homœopathy without mentioning the name. The homœopathic chemist, Mr. Pelletier of this place, has just been commissioned by two professors of medicine of Montpellier, to send them two complete homœopathic 'pharmacies.' Montpellier is incessantly quarrelling with Paris, and these two Universities are complete antipodes."

## HOMŒOPATHY IN ITALY.

*From a letter of Dr. Croserio of Paris, in 1839.*

*(See Homœopathic Examiner, I. 103.)*

"The most remarkable facts, says the correspondent, come at this time from Sicily, a country not celebrated, you know, for its general progress. Dr. Mure, a young and rich French physician, having been cured by Homœopathy, made a vow to propagate the new doctrine in foreign countries, and chose Sicily for the commencement of his practice, and there cured many cases which were pronounced incurable. Palermo is now the central place of Italy for Homœopathy. The hospital of the brethren of St. Jean de Dieu, with 150 beds and a pharmacy of their own, first adopted the new doctrine. A homœopathic establishment was then erected in the city, where every body obtains advice and medicine gratis. The number of the daily prescriptions is, on an average, above two hundred. Mr. Mure also erected, at his own expense, a pharmacy, by which carefully prepared medicines were distributed gratis among the physicians of the town and country. More than one hundred physicians, surprised at the astonishing results of Dr. Mure's operations, have adopted the homœopathic doctrine. Some of the old-school celebrities persevere in the old method, from causes easily to be conceived, but the universal opinion is, that they try to preserve their reputation and their practice by curing secretly in the homœopathic manner. So great has been the influence of this reform, that the number of patients in the public hospitals, after a few months, was reduced to one-half, the patients of the lower class preferring to stay at home and be treated gratis by the homœopathic Institution. A homœopathic printing establishment is now constantly and exclusively occupied in printing in the Italian language the works of Hahnemann, the second edition of Jahr's Repertory, and a homœopathic periodical. In other parts of Italy Homœopathy has also made important progress. It was introduced into Naples in 1824 by a German, Dr. Necher, but unworthy intrigues for a time stopped its progress; now it begins to raise its head again, the example of Palermo having exercised a magic influence on that capital. The same is the case in Rome, Milan, Venice, Turin, Chambery, and in many other Italian cities. Every where homœopathic establishments are about to be erected. The Pope and his Government has taken the new doctrine under his particular protection, and, if sick, demands to be treated exclusively on the homœopathic system,

In Turin the partizans of the old method have solicited measures of persecution against the new doctrine, but the King has indignantly refused their request. The same has been lately the case at Naples.

"It has also penetrated into the Iberian Peninsula. In the midst of the civil wars it has taken root in Spain. The Organon has been already twice translated into the Spanish language. There are several homœopathic physicians at Madrid, Ciudad-Rodrigo and Barcelona. The late Portuguese Minister, Ferreira, so distinguished for his great erudition, has lately announced at Lisbon a subscription for the erection and support of a homœopathic institution, and has already made inquiries in Paris for a physician who would be able to preside over it."

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, January 20, 1844.*

Rome, 21st December, 1843.

"It is most surprising how much Homœopathy has spread in Italy these last few years. In Rome, Dr. Wahle, a distinguished physician of Leipsic, has particularly contributed to its propagation, and a great portion of the highest society have become converts in consequence of his successful cures. In Sicily, and particularly at Palermo, the advocates for Homœopathy are still more numerous. Many of the physicians of that country have adopted the new doctrine principally since the frightful times of Cholera, when their art did so little, and have begun the work with southern enthusiasm. There are not only in Palermo, but also in many places of the interior, homœopathic dispensaries established through the disinterested efforts of those men who first adopted Homœopathy in Palermo. Without being an absolute adherent of the new medical system, I cannot help admiring the zeal of these men, and hail with joy the abolition of that system of leeching and bleeding, which is still so generally followed among Italian physicians."

*Extracts from a Diary of a Journey through Italy, by Dr. ROSENBERG.*

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, February 24, 1845.*

"In Lombardy Homœopathy is principally adopted in their private practice by medical men attached to the army. In Milan, I learned with great pleasure, the greater portion of the higher classes are adherents of Homœopathy. There are in Padua, besides several other practitioners, Professor Lambrecht and Dr. Sonnenberg, who worthily represent Homœopathy. The former

works at its propagation in his private practice as well as in his lectures, and though his position as Professor of Theoretical and Practical Midwifery offers many difficulties to his zeal for the righteous cause, yet he takes every opportunity to direct the attention of his pupils to the value of Homœopathy. Dr. Sonnenberg, who is at the head of the military hospital, treats all his numerous patients homœopathically, and many an invalid who had been given over, owes his life to him.

"In the Papal States, particularly at Bologna, many of the best known physicians have adopted Homœopathy, and it would appear, that the new system will ere long be as generally adopted in that country as it is scarcely the case in Germany. A new journal is published since the beginning of the year 1845 to represent the interests of Homœopathy in the Papal States."

*From a letter of Dr. Croserio of Paris, August 20, 1845.*

"The Grand Duke of Lucca has these many years a homœopathic physician attached to his person. Rome has twelve homœopaths known as such; the success of the new system has induced the Pope to grant to one of them, who has no Roman academical degree, the right of legally practising medicine. The principal homœopathic physicians at Naples are Professor de Horatiis and Dr. Romani, who is member of the principal learned societies of his and other countries. The King of Naples has granted to the Homœopathic Society of that place all the rights and privileges of other learned bodies. Turin has six homœopaths; Nice has a hospital for orphans of 150 beds, where Homœopathy is introduced. A great number of other towns of Upper and Lower Italy have their homœopathic physicians."

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy ii. p. 204.*

"*Homœopathy in Florence.*—The system has been greatly advanced in Florence by a remarkable cure lately made. An aged medical professor (Lazzarini) in the University there was attacked by gangrene in one leg, which was spreading up the limb in spite of all that his colleagues in attendance could do to stop it; they therefore declared the case hopeless, and he was himself of the same opinion, but sent as a last resource to Rome for a friend of his (Dr. Severini,) who had embraced the doctrines of Hahnemann; under his treatment he was perfectly cured. This has, of course, caused a great sensation in Florence, and won many adherents to the cause."

## HOMŒOPATHY IN SPAIN.

*Extract from a letter by MANUEL ROLAND, M.D., of Madrid to Dr. MOLIN of Paris.*

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, ii. 199.*

"The discovery of the celebrated Hahnemann had barely attracted the attention of a few physicians in Spain, who had either read the foreign Journals of Medicine, pursued their medical studies in France, or travelled in other countries, when a physician, *Lopez Pinciano*, a medical graduate of the University of Montpellier, appeared at Madrid in 1836. This ambitious homœopathist, inspired with a rightful zeal to propagate the truth of Hahnemann's doctrine, translated into Spanish and published the *letter of Dr. and Count des Guizzi to the French Physicians*; afterwards successively *Exposition of the Homœopathic Doctrine or Organon of Hahnemann*, his *Materia Medica Pura*; the *Homœopathic Pharmacopoeia of Dr. Hartmann*; *Homœopathic Hygiene of Dr. Bigel*; *Repertory of Homœopathic Medicine, by Dr. Haas*; the *Homœopathic Medical Doctrine, considered in its theoretical and practical relations, by Dr. Gueyrard*; and finally, the *Manual of Homœopathy, by G. H. G. Jahr, M.D.* This was a most important service rendered to Spanish medicine, which would have been doubly embraced in more pacific times. Indeed the voice of the new doctrine would have been echoed at every corner of the Peninsula, if the interrupted communication between the capital and the greater portion of the provinces which were occupied by the factions, and ruined by a most terrible civil war, had not been the first and most prominent obstacle which impeded its progress.

"The paucity of Medical Journals in Spain, from the causes already mentioned, will not permit me to enumerate the robed professors who are arrayed under the *drapeau* of Homœopathy; but I have the best evidence for knowing, that numerous and genuine homœopaths are scattered over most of the provinces of the Kingdom; and that most of those who have declared in its favour, practise it in good faith and honest conviction, independent of the passion of novelty or ambition,—a fault extremely rare among the native inhabitants, especially those who have completed their studies at home; further, that the sceptical do not at least treat it with contempt, or participate in the scandalous opposition that the system has contended with among other nations. It is sufficient to



state also that the very druggists themselves are not at present offering opposition, on the contrary, I am indebted to one of the most prominent and best educated druggists, who had the politeness to procure for me my first remedies, medicines prepared with the most scrupulous care, and exotics, the acquisition of which would have been otherwise impossible. I cannot avoid offering this tribute of justice to the good sense and loyalty of the Spanish Professors, as little known as they are unjustly condemned by people who have never had an opportunity of visiting them.

"There are several homœopathic pharmacies in the provinces, and one in particular at Madrid, where the homœopathic medicines are now prepared by one of the most distinguished pharmacists, who, convinced of the superiority of this method in some of the diseases of infancy, after having proved it on two of his own children, has decided to contribute to its progress.

"I am acquainted with homœopaths, who commenced the study of the doctrines of Hahnemann late in life, after thirty or more years of excellent and reputable practice, and devoted themselves with interesting zeal not only to the study of the medicines, but also to their preparation, that they might acquire a final judgment founded solely on the result of their experience.

"The ties of friendship and respect that attach me to the celebrated doctor of medicine, Joseph Sebastian Coll, urge upon me the duty of signalizing him as the most ardent follower of Hahnemann and accomplished Homœopath in Spain. The continual correspondence I have preserved with him has convinced me that he deserves a place in the foremost ranks of the European homœopaths. The industrious Professor, enjoying a remarkable reputation, justly acquired, and possessed of ample fortune, commenced at the age of sixty to study the new doctrine; and when he considered himself fit to practise it, established a section of homœopathic clinical practice in the Civil Hospital of the city of Toño (Old Castile,) of which he was the honorary physician, and where he reaped laurels in curing numerous invalids who were admitted upon the indispensable condition, that they were declared to be incurable by the other Professors of the Hospital, and whom he would not allow to be dismissed from the establishment, until they were again reviewed by those Professors, and declared to be veritably cured by their own certificate. The whole was placed on the register of the Hospital, a precaution which alone completed his triumph over his rivals, who, by execrable injustice, endeavoured to entangle him in a snare.

"He also founded at his own expense and without regard to cost a very complete homœopathic pharmacy; and by his eloquence,

knowledge and philanthropy convinced many of his colleagues of the advantages of the new method, especially the surgeons, who were astonished at the miraculous effects of *arnica* for the consequences of falls, blows, contusions, dislocations and wounds. Besides he published in the *Bulletin de Médecine, Chirurgie et Pharmacie de Madrid*, some observations which were digested with all the laconism and precision that distinguish the true Hippocratic physician, observations that arrested the attention of his most distinguished colleagues.

"I know that some of the Professors of the College of *Saint Charles of Madrid* have studied Homœopathy and notice it to their students as one of the branches of science they ought to acquire.

"In addition to the information afforded by Dr. Roland, we are happy to state, that since the period he wrote, (1840,) the system has progressed rapidly. Dr. Irvine writes us from Paris.—"On my last visit to Hahnemann, (February 1843,) he showed me an address he had received from the principal homœopaths in Spain. It was only introduced into that country in 1835, but has made a rapid and steady progress. Curious to state, the first convert was an old physician who embraced it with zeal and thankfulness; and what is still more singular, the Academy of Medicine in Seville, unlike any other medical corporation of Europe, have fostered the new doctrine, caused Hahnemann's works to be translated at their expense, and extended their patronage to the Homœopathic Journal which has recently been established in Spain."

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN HUNGARY.

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, March 10, 1845.*

Homœopathy has been introduced and extensively practised for many years in Hungary, and some of the homœopathic physicians of that country have distinguished themselves particularly during the prevalence of Cholera. The following is a petition addressed, in 1843, by the Homœopathic Society of Pesth to the Hungarian Diet, through the Delegates of the Samogyer Comitatus:—

"HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES.—The accompanying statements, derived from public sources, for the authenticity of which we pledge our honor, prove—

"1. That the mortality in homœopathic hospitals was not quite six per cent., whereas in allœopathic hospitals it amounted to more than twelve per cent. (s. Tab. vi.)

"2. That in severe inflammations Allœopathy loses nearly fifteen per cent. ; Homœopathy not quite five per cent. (s. Tab. vii.)

"3. That in nervous and putrid fevers Allœopathy loses twenty-one, and Homœopathy twelve per cent. (s. Tab. viii.)

"4. That in the treatment of Cholera Allœopathy lost fifty-three per cent. ; Homœopathy only eight and three-quarters per cent. (s. Tab. x.)

"5. That homœopathic hospitals do not require, under equal circumstances, half the expense of allœopathic establishments. (s. Tab. xi.)

"We prefer laying numbers instead of mere words before the Diet, and if they cannot be shown to be erroneous, it is clear, that with regard to public interests, there is a vast difference between the new and the old system of treatment. We hold it to be our duty to point out to the Representatives of the country the two facts, relating to the saving of both human life and public money, without intending to injure any one. We hold this to be our duty also, because we are well acquainted with both systems, and we think it advisable now to come forward, because the results obtained in our hospitals are so extensive and comprehensive, that a conclusive judgment may be based upon them. Homœopathy spreads daily more in our country, and obstacles grow in proportion, which the wisdom of the legislature alone can remove.

"If, therefore, the Honorable Representatives, after considering the difference between the two systems in the interest of suffering mankind, should come to the determination, to grant to our simple and highly beneficial method their protection, and the means necessary for its development and emancipation from foreign countries, we take the liberty humbly to suggest, that the following concessions should be obtained :—

"1. *A Chair of Homœopathy.*—If Homœopathy is really valuable, as the quoted facts undoubtedly prove, it is necessary, that those who adopt it, should not, as hitherto, learn the science merely from books, but from a thoroughly informed Professor, so as to understand it in all its bearings and have their doubts removed.

"2. *A homœopathic Clinical Institution.*—A practical science like medicine can only produce full conviction through facts, and although the theory of Homœopathy is simple and clear, yet it constantly appeals to the results at the bedside of the patient, as the surest touchstone of the best method of curing. Medicine can only establish its value through its treatment of diseases ; therefore we consider a public hospital the principal means of having Homœopathy acknowledged and propagated.

"3. Homœopathy should be an integral part of medical studies at this University.

"4. There should be no legal difference between the practice of Homœopathy and Allœopathy.

"We remain," &c. &c.

"The following documents accompanied this petition, from which we give here extracts:—

"1. A tabular view of the patients treated from 1834 to 1842, in the homœopathic hospital of Güns, by the district physician, Dr. Bless.—Number of patients, 864 ; deaths, 3, and about  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

"2. A tabular view of the patients treated from Sept. 16, 1838, to the end of 1842, in the homœopathic hospital of Gyongyos, by District Physician Dr. Horner.—Number of patients, 357 ; deaths, about 7 per cent.

"3. A tabular view of the patients treated in the homœopathic hospital of Vienna, from its beginning to the end of 1842.—Number of patients, 4371 ; deaths, 6, (and about)  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

"4. A tabular view of the patients treated in the homœopathic hospital of Linz, from June 1, till Decr. 31, 1842, by Dr. Reis.—Number of patients, 330 ; deaths, 3, (and about)  $\frac{1}{16}$  per cent.

"5. The homœopathic trials of Dr. Marenzeller in the military hospital of Vienna.—Number of patients, 43 ; deaths, 2,  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.

"6. A comparative view of these results and those of allœopathic hospitals, namely of the *Elisabetherin* hospital of Vienna during a period of 81 years ; of the *Barmherzigen Brüder*, in the same city, in 1838 ; of the hospital of Israelites in 1838 ; of the general hospital in the same city, in 1838 ; of the *Barmherzigen Brüder* of Ofen, from 1833 to 1841 ; of the hospital of St. Rochus of Pesth, from 1833 to 1842 ; of the *Jacobspital* of Leipzig, in 1839 ; the *Charité* of Berlin, from 1832 to 1839. The comparison gives (as an average result)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. deaths under allœopathic treatment, and  $5\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. deaths under homœopathic treatment.

"7. Inflammatory diseases : average result under allœopathic treatment,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. deaths ; under homœopathic treatment,  $4\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. deaths.

"8. *Nervous and putrid fevers* : under allœopathic treatment,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. deaths ; under homœopathic treatment,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. deaths.

"9. Out of 160 individuals affected with syphilis, 14 died in the *Barmherzigen Brüder* Hospital of Ofen ; none in the homœopathic hospitals.

"10. Of Cholera—died under homœopathic treatment, 8½ per cent.; under alloëopathic treatment, 53½ per cent.

"11. In the homœopathic hospitals the expense for every patient amounts to 22 kreutzer per day; in alloëopathic hospitals, to 52½ kreutzer."

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, November 18, 1844.*

"The petition addressed to the Hungarian Diet relative to the establishment, at the expense of Government, of a chair and homœopathic hospital at the University of Pesth, has been adopted almost unanimously by both Houses. We expect with confidence the sanction of this law by His Majesty the Emperor, after the close of the Session. The Hungarian University is, after Oxford, the richest in Europe."

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, v. 129.*

"THE system of Hahnemann appears to have obtained a settlement in this land of emigrants, some time before it found footing in England. Nor need this surprise us, for a considerable portion of the population of these wide regions has been drawn from Italy, France, and Germany, especially the latter, whence has arisen a very frequent intercourse with European countries. Since the period of its introduction, Homœopathy would seem to have made a steady advance upon the old system, at first more slow, but latterly so rapid as to encourage the hope that ere long it will probably obtain dominion there. In Philadelphia (the second city in the States, with a population of 220,000,) there are twenty-five practitioners of Homœopathy having medical degrees, and five without them; these last, we are glad to learn, being excluded from a college or society formed by the others. The number of practitioners in New York is about the same as in Philadelphia, and in both of these cities and in the States to which they belong, there are among the lay adherents of the system many persons of consideration, as judges, lawyers of high standing, and ex-governors. In Philadelphia the system has prevailed much among the lawyers and others of the more intelligent classes. In Boston and its environs (which together afford a population of 120,000,) there are about ten homœopathic practitioners. In illustration of the rapid progress of Hahnemann's opinions there, it may be mentioned, that one of these physicians, in excellent practice, was able to state, that although he

had been in Boston for only two years, two-thirds of his patients had become firm adherents of Homœopathy since his arrival. There are no means of ascertaining the exact number of homœopathic physicians in the United States, but it would appear that it cannot be less than some hundreds,\* and that whatever the number be now, it is steadily increasing. It is gratifying to find that among our brethren in that far world there are not a few whose scientific attainments and character do credit to their profession, and obtain for them an extensive and powerful influence."

*From the New York Tribune.*

*(See British Journal of Homœopathy, xiii. 423.)*

"The American Institute of Homœopathy held its second annual session in this city on the 14th and 15th instant. Jacob Jeanes, M.D. of Philadelphia, was elected President of the session, and Edward Byrne, M.D. of New York, General Secretary for the ensuing year.

"The following States were fully and ably represented:—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio.

"The Committee on the Materia Medica, Drs. Hering, Lingen, Jeanes, Neidhard, and Williamson, of Philadelphia, made a highly interesting and important report upon certain American plants, and other medicinal agents, whose properties were unknown.

"Several communications connected with the science of Homœopathy were received from physicians who were unable to attend the meeting of the Institute. The papers being read, were ordered to be filed.

"The Institute unanimously resolved not to admit as a member any person who had not pursued a regular course of medical studies, according to the requirements of the existing medical institutions of our country; and, in addition thereto, sustained an examination before the Censors of the Institute, on the theory and practice of Homœopathy.

"The following gentlemen were appointed censors:—Alvus Rea, M.D., E. Clarke, M.D., John Morrill, M.D., Maine; J. E. Flagg, M.D., O. Wilde, M.D., L. Clarke, M.D., F. Clarke, M.D., Wm. Wesselhoft, M.D., Massachusetts; J. F. Gray, M.D., Wm. Channing, M.D., Abraham D. Wilson, M.D., H. G. Dummel, M.D., A. S. Ball, M.D., New York; J. Taylor, M.D., H. H. Oator, M.D., C. D. Williams, M.D., H. Robinson, M.D., E. Humphrey, M.D.,

\* There were upwards of six hundred homœopathic physicians in the United States, in 1843.

Western New York ; C. Hering, M.D., J. James, M.D., C. Neidhard, M.D., J. Kitchen, M.D.,— Green, M.D., Pennsylvania ; A. F. Haynel, M.D., F. H. M'Manus, M.D., Maryland ; and J. R. Piper, M.D., District of Columbia. Any three of these constitute a Board of Examiners.

"Constantine Hering, M.D., of Philadelphia, was appointed a delegate to represent the American Institute in the Congress of Homœopathists, to be held on the 10th day of August next, at Brunswick in Germany.

"The Committee of Publication were instructed to publish the first volume of the Transactions of the Institute.

"Dr. Gray presented to the Institute three volumes on the subject of Homœopathy, published during the past year, including the first volume of Hahnemann's great work on Chronic Diseases, translated by Dr. Hempel.

"After the discussions of various subjects interesting to homœopaths, the Institute adjourned, to meet at Philadelphia, on the second Monday of May next.

"EDWARD BAYARD, *Secretary.*"

### HOMŒOPATHY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, ix. 61.*

We extract the following from a Brazilian newspaper :—

"The Municipal Chamber of the Imperial City of Netherohy, having condescended to yield to the Brazilian Homœopathic Institution a room in the Palace where they hold their Sessions, in which consultations are afforded to the poor, the directors of the said Institute, thus pledged by this act of pure philanthropy, have the pleasure to announce that from this time forward, advice and medicine will be gratuitously given in the said room of the Municipal Chamber every Tuesday and Friday from four to six in the afternoon."

We may add, that according to very recent accounts Homœopathy makes rapid progress in Brazil, owing to the efforts of Dr. Mure, who introduced the system with so much success in Sicily. The Brazilian homœopathic Institute has established similar "consultatorios" as above mentioned at Corte, Lorena and Botafogo. It has a central homœopathic "pharmacie," from which all physicians who apply to it, are furnished with homœopathic medicines. The number of medical men who adopt the new doctrine seems to increase rapidly, public lectures are given on Homœopathy, and books necessary for its study and practical application are published in the language of the country in quick succession.

We give the following curious declaration (copied from a Rio newspaper of April 8, 1845,) from the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, xiii. 422 :—

“I, Father Manoel Gomes Souto, do declare, in face of all the world, that although undeceived, without hopes of saving my life, I had recourse to Homœopathy, and by means of this, through the skill of Dr. Duque Estrada, I was cured. Let it not be said that I exaggerate my complaints. My former doctors of the old system can say if I do.—To them I owe all good endeavours and good desires; but to Dr. Duque Estrada, and his system, I not only owe these, but, besides, the saving of my life. Honour to Homœopathy: honour be to those who devote themselves to it; for it is the true medicine. Encouraged by such success in my own case, I have since caused all the sick under my own charge to be thus treated, and, as yet, have not lost one; on the contrary, have saved all with admirable speed.—*Lake Rodrigo de Frietas, 6th April, 1845.*”

*Extract from a Letter of Dr. CROSERIO to Dr. NEIDHARD, of Philadelphia.*

*From the Homœopathic Examiner, iii. 58.*

“In Spain several old practitioners of Madrid have studied the new medical doctrines with perseverance and success. The students of the University attend Dr. Coll's homœopathic lectures eagerly and assiduously. Valladolid, Barcelona, Badajos, Cadiz, and other important towns of the kingdom, have their homœopathic practitioners, and the Academy of Medicine of Madrid has forwarded to Hahnemann, of their own accord, the diploma of honorary membership of their Society.

“In France we have made some important acquisitions among the old physicians. The South which hitherto lingered behind actually advances. At Montpellier, several professors of this celebrated school have embraced Homœopathy. A lawyer, distinguished for his abilities, rich and more than fifty years of age, has submitted himself to the examinations of the Faculty and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, animated solely by his enthusiasm for Homœopathy, and the desire to spread its benefits gratuitously among his fellow citizens.

“The Mayor of a corporation near Fontainebleau is preparing to do likewise, although he has already passed his sixtieth year. The benefits produced by Homœopathy must be indeed powerful, to influence to such a degree men whose fortunes and years would lead them rather to repose, than to pursue the painful labors of the student in so intricate a science, or to undergo the anxiety of examinations,



solely for the satisfaction of their conscience, and love for their fellow beings. Our dispensaries in Paris have the care of more than ten thousands patients annually. The friends of Homœopathy give us reason to hope, that we shall soon be able to establish an hospital. The School of Medicine at Paris has begun to dread the new doctrines. It is awakening from the extreme indifference with which it has hitherto treated them. Seeing their incessant progress, and the number of patients our school cures daily, it dreads the spreading of the contagion to its own bosom, and especially among the students, whose desire, above all, is to learn to cure, previous to returning to their homes. To avoid this, they have expressly forbidden them to defend any of the principles of this doctrine in their inaugural dissertations, under penalty of being rejected. This prohibition only serves to excite their curiosity, and many of them come to my clinical course, to see the monster that frightens all their professors.

"Italy also advances in the adoption of the new truths. We have excellent news from Turin, and particularly from Milan, where the Austrian General-in-Chief, Comte de Radetzky, has been lately cured by Homœopathy, of a sarcoma of the bone, which it had been pronounced indispensable to extract. This cure makes a good deal of noise in Italy, and doubtless also in Austria, from the high rank and reputation of the patient, and has opened the eyes of the most incredulous to the power of the small doses, as they are termed. Rome will become a powerful centre for the propagation of the new doctrines. Wahl of Leipsic, with his experience and perspicuity, has gone to the assistance of those of his colleagues who have been practising for several years past in that city. You know the skill of this distinguished homœopath, and may be sure that, notwithstanding his modesty, he will make himself well known in that metropolis. Hahnemann himself induced him to take this step, in order that Homœopathy might have a worthy representative in that capital. I will not mention Sicily, for there Homœopathy is embraced by the majority of the inhabitants; but Naples, which after having given the first impulse to the establishment of Homœopathy in the South of Europe, had remained stationary, notwithstanding the activity and ability of its worthy apostles Romano, Mauro, and De Horatiis, has aroused itself again of late, and several physicians have joined this illustrious triumvirate, either in the capital or the provinces, to spread the blessings of the new school of medicine among the unhappy inhabitants of that happy clime.

"You are doubtless aware, through the journals of the country, of the unanimity of opinion that Homœopathy has attained in the two Chambers of the kingdom of Saxony,—twice on occasions of sub-

dies being demanded by the homœopathic hospital at Leipsic, which the ministers were desirous of refusing. The most powerful arguments adduced were, that Homœopathy had sensibly modified the practice of all the physicians in Germany, and that consequently it was important for the Government to facilitate its study, and conduce to its perfection. The Houses of the Grand Duchy of Baden have also signed a similar statement in favour of Homœopathy."

*From the New York Homœopathic Examiner, ii. 54.*

"The total number of homœopathic physicians may be fairly stated to be from 1800 to 2000.\*

The following are the names of Professors at Universities, as far as they are known at present, who have adopted Homœopathy:—

1. Dr. J. W. Arnold, Professor in Ordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Heidelberg.

2. Dr. Arnold, (brother of the above,) Professor Extraordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Zürich.

3. Dr. J. A. Weber, formerly Professor Extraordinary, has been promoted to the rank of Professor in Ordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Freyburg.

4. Dr. Edward Martin holds the Chair of Professor in Ordinary of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Jena.

5. Professor Leupoldt, of the University of Erlangen.

6. Professor Roth, of the University of Munich.

7. Dr. Bigel, Professor of Midwifery in the University of St. Petersburg.

8. Dr. Chevalier de Horatiis, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Naples, and President of the Royal Academy of Medicine.

9. Professor Palmieri of Rome.

10. Professor Tagliavini of Ascoli.

11. Professor Romano of Naples.

12. Professor G. W. Rau of Giessen.

13. Professor Quadri of Naples.

14. Dr. des Guidi, late Professor at Turin.

15. Professor Ribes of Montpellier.

16. Professor Amador of Montpellier.

17. Dr. Botto, Professor of Surgery in the University of Genoa.

\* The number of homœopathic physicians has so much increased since this article was written, that it may be fairly stated to amount to from 2000 to 2500, (Croserio).

18. Professor Quadranti of the University of Naples.
19. Professor Mabit of Bordeaux.
20. Professor Alphons Noack of Leipsic, (now at Lyons).
21. Professor Wahlenburg of the University of Upsala in Sweden.
22. Dr. Kirschleger, Professor of Botany in Strasburg.
23. Dr. Reubel, Professor in the University of Munich.
24. Dr. E. L. Schubarth has been appointed Lecturer on Homœopathy in the University of Berlin.
25. Dr. Lambrecht, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery in the University of Padua.
26. The Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Vienna, Dr. Fleischmann, has been appointed physician to the homœopathic hospital.\*

There are, besides, other professors of medicine who, though they have not openly adopted Homœopathy, acknowledge it as substantially true; for instance, Professors Breschet, Marjolin and Amussat of Paris. Professor Jahn, although opposed to Homœopathy, acknowledges the efficacy of the small doses; that Homœopathy has taught him more just views of the importance and endeavours of the *vis medicatrix nature*, and of the true meaning and value of Hippocratic medicine; while he concludes by advising every physician to test Homœopathy rather than abuse it. Professor Damerow of Greifswald, acknowledges the homœopathic law as true and useful, and considers that Hahnemann's reform will be the basis of a far better system of medicine than we have ever yet been in possession of. Professor Bischoff of Bonn, has detected several great and important truths in "that unclean confusion called Homœopathy."

*Privy Councillors*†—who are homœopaths, (1841)—Drs. Mühlenbein, Wich, Herr.

*Councillors of State*.—Drs. Trinius, St. Petersburg; Stegeman, St. Petersburg; Rau, Hesse Darmstadt; Schüler, Berlin; Wolff, Warsaw; Weber, Hesse; Wolf, Hofheim near Darmstadt; Elwert, Hildesheim; Anton Schmidt, Lucca; Hesse, Wechselburg; Kopp, Hanau; Siegel, Bruchsal; Hennicke; Eglau of Kurst; Ruppiss,

\* We may add Dr. Henderson, Professor of Medicine and General Pathology, and lately one of the Professors of Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

† The distinction of Privy Councillors, Councillors of State and Councillors in Medicine, is conferred by the Sovereigns of several parts of the Continent of Europe upon such physicians alone, as are distinguished for their acquisitions in general science and medicine, and is esteemed a compliment of the highest order.—*Editor of the Examiner*.

Altenburg ; Schwarzenburg, Mitweid ; Schwarze, Dresden ; Gsell, St. Gall ; Kramer, Baden ; Reubel, München ; Trinks, Dresden ; Necker, Naples ; Siegel, Brussels ; Lübert, Constantinople ; Bönninghausen, Münster ; Wolf, Dresden ; Brutzer, Riga ; Wich, Karlsruhe ; Neef, Frankfort.

*Medical Councillors.*—Drs. Blau, Ichtershausen ; Stapf, Naumburg ; Spohr, Gandersheim ; Ritgen ; Gebhard ; Stüler, Berlin ; Geiseler, Dantzick ; Widmann, Munich ; Winckler, Altenburg ; Kurtz, Dessau ; Aegidi, Koenigsberg ; Starke, Dresden ; Goullon, Weimar ; Lehman, Coethen ; Hartung, Milan.

*Homœopathic Court-Physicians.*—1. Dr. Marenzeller, (Physician-General of the Austrian Armies,) Physician to H.I.H. Archduke John of Austria.\*

2. Dr. Aegidi, Physician to H.R.H. the Princess Wilhelm of Prussia.

3. Dr. Cramer, Physician to H.R.H. the Grand-Duke of Baden.

4. Dr. Romani, Physician to H.M. the Queen Dowager of Naples.

5. Dr. Necker, Physician Extraordinary to H.M. the King of Prussia.

6. Dr. Smith, Physician to H.S.H. the Duke of Lucca.

7. Dr. Kurtz, Physician to H.R.H. the Duchess of Anhalt-Dessau, Princess of Prussia.

8. Dr. Vorbrod, Surgeon to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

9. Dr. Griesselich, Surgeon to H.R.H. the Grand-Duke of Baden.

10. Dr. Altmüller, Surgeon to H.R.H. the Grand-Duke of Hesse.

11. Dr. Horatiis was Physician to His late Majesty Francis I. of Naples.

12. Dr. Stapf, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

13. Dr. Quin, late Physician to the King of Belgium ; now Physician to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.

14. Dr. Backhausen, Physician to H.R.H. the Princess Frederic of Prussia.

15. Dr. Weber, Physician to H.S.H. the Prince of Solms and Hohen-Lich.

16. Dr. Varlet, Physician to H.M. the King of Belgium.

17. Dr. Starke, Physician to H.R.H. Prince Henry of Saxony.

18. Dr. Goullon, Physician to H.R.H. the Grand-Duke of Weimar.

19. Dr. Mühlenbein, Physician to H.S.H. the Duke of Brunswick.

20. Dr. Lehman, Physician to H.S.H. the Duke of Anhalt-Koethen.

21. Dr. Hartung, médecin en chef of the Austrian Army in Italy, Physician to H.I.M. the Empress Marie Louisa, Widow of Napoleon.—(*Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung*, April 7, 1845.)

\* And also to Prince Metternich and his family.

The same article contains the names of twenty-three army surgeons of various grades, who have adopted Homœopathy, but as the list is very incomplete, we omit it altogether. A great number of that class of medical practitioners have, within the last few years, embraced the new doctrine. This has been particularly the case in the Austrian Army; a great number of them, however, belong to the Prussian Army, and that of the minor German States; others belong to the French, Neapolitan, Danish and Russian Armies.

*From a private Letter of Dr. Croserio of Paris, Aug. 20, 1845.*

"The Minister of the Interior in Spain has appointed a Commission, who are charged to inquire into the present state of Homœopathy in Europe, and to furnish a report thereon. There are five homœopaths in Madrid. At Badajoz a periodical is published under the title '*Annales Homœopathicos*,' p. e. Dr. Rino. There are six homœopaths at Brussels, among them the Physician to the King, Dr. Varlet. Namur, Gand, Liège, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c. have well known homœopaths. There is, since 1841, a homœopathic hospital at Moscow, of thirty beds. Several homœopathic Pharmacies have been established by order of Government in Russia. Almost all the towns in Germany, and particularly in Austria and Hungary, have homœopathic physicians. Among the personages of high rank and standing who take a very active interest in Homœopathy, I name particularly Prince Wallerstein of Bavaria, the King of Prussia, the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Coethen, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Archduke John of Austria, Prince Henry of Saxony, Prince Salm Salm; Marquess Pietro Catesia, late Prime Minister of the King of Naples; Marquess Ttchudy, Governor General of Sicily; &c."

## No. II.

### STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF SOME PUBLIC HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

#### NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

*From the Homœopathic Examiner, II. p. 57.*

"1. Dr. Aegidi has had the honor of founding the first homœopathic hospital. He was appointed to a very large Institute under

the patronage of Princess Frederic of Prussia, entitled '*Asylum for Sick Orphans.*'

"2. The Leipsic homœopathic Institution.

"3. Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Vienna, founded in 1832.

"4. Munich homœopathic hospital. In 1837 the Bavarian Government granted a donation of 4000 florins towards the support of this hospital.

"5. Drs. A. Schmidt and Nuccarini have established at Lucca, under the patronage of the Duchess of Lucca, a small hospital of forty beds.

"6. At Brieg in Austria there is a small homœopathic hospital of twenty beds.

"7. Bordeaux homœopathic hospital, with 150 beds.

"8. At Güns in Hungary there is a homœopathic hospital under the charge of Dr. Bless.

"9. At Palermo, in the hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, under Dr. Bandiera, homœopathic treatment is used exclusively.

"10. A portion of the hospital of *la Trinità*, at Naples, with fifty beds, has been appropriated for homœopathic treatment of diseases by the late King of Naples.

"11. The foundation of a large homœopathic hospital has been laid at Prague.

"12. A homœopathic hospital is erecting in Berlin by the Prussian Government.

"13. There is a homœopathic hospital at Montreal in Sicily.

"14. Another at Pietraperzia in Sicily.

"15. Another at Mistrella in Sicily."

We add the following:—

"16. Thoissey in Burgundy has a large homœopathic hospital.

"17. Homœopathic hospital of Linz in Austria, established upon the plan of that of the Sisters of Charity at Vienna.

"18. A similar hospital at Salzburg, established by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg. (*Allg. Hom. Zeit.* 1845.)

"19. A homœopathic hospital has lately been established at Moscow in Russia. (*Allgem. Hom. Zeit.* xxvii. 118.)

"20. There is a homœopathic hospital at Babai, in the Government of Charkow, Russia, founded by his Excellency the Governor Stscherbinin. (*Allgem. Hom. Zeit.* xxiv. 113.)

"21. Homœopathic hospital of Gyöngyös in Hungary.

"22. Homœopathic hospital for Lunatics at Gross-Wardein, under Dr. Sztaroveszky.

"23. The Gumpendorf homœopathic hospital at Vienna, erected at the expense of Archduke Maximilian of Este.

"24. Another homœopathic hospital at Vienna, established by voluntary contributions.

"25. A homœopathic hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Kremsier in Moravia.

"26. The hospital for Orphans, of 150 beds, at Nice.

"27. London homœopathic hospital of 63 beds."

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, ix. 29.*

Dr. Gilioli, of London, says: "As for the practical working of our new Medical School in various countries of Europe and North America, I may only refer our professional brethren to the recent publication of Doctor Rosenberg, *On the progress and efficacy of Homœopathy in Hungary and other countries*. There they would see the result of the inquiry into the homœopathic cases of Dr. Marenzeller in the great military hospital at Vienna, from a commission appointed by Government; the result of another similar inquiry at Tulczyn in Podolia, and in the military hospital at St. Petersburg; and various clinical statistics of an hospital at Munich; of the medical institutions at Güns and Gyöngyös in Hungary; of the hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Vienna, and of the homœopathic institution at Leipsic. There the statistical tabular views, compared with others as resulting from allœopathic treatment, show, that the average mortality in the homœopathic hospitals has been  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and in the allœopathic hospitals about 13 per cent. The greatest triumph, perhaps, that the homœopathic method has hitherto accomplished, is there shown in the statistical accounts of the treatment of the Cholera Morbus at Vienna, in Bohemia, Hungary, Russia, Poland, Italy, and Egypt; the result there stated is, that the average mortality of Cholera patients treated homœopathically, was something less than nine per cent., while the average mortality of those that were treated allœopathically rose to  $51\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the difference then is of 40 per cent. in favour of Homœopathy; consequently, of the three millions about, which, as it has been calculated, died in Europe of Cholera, two millions and a half would have been spared, if all had been treated homœopathically. In Hungary three homœopathic hospitals have been established by private subscription; one for lunatics at Gross-Wardein, under the direction of Dr. Sztarovezsky, of twenty years' standing; another for ordinary diseases, at Güns attended by Dr. Bless, since 1833; and the third at Gyöngyös, established four years ago, under the direction of Dr. Horner. In 1829, a central Association of homœopathic physicians was instituted

at Leipzig, which every year, on the 10th of August, was to meet at some place in Germany, for the purpose of affording scientific communications, while a hospital and a homœopathic school were to be erected in Leipzig, under the superintendence of the Association; hence they appointed a director of the Association and of the hospital, two professors to deliver public lectures on Homœopathy, and a standing committee of six physicians to decide upon controverted points on the principles and practice of the new doctrine. "It is however true, that the success of this medical institution, of which, lately, Dr. Noack was the director, and Dr. M. Müller one of the lecturers, was not permanent, nor such as the friends of Homœopathy would have wished, owing to dissensions among members and as it seems also to economical difficulties. In Vienna the hospital of the Sisters of Charity was opened in 1832, when the Cholera was raging in that metropolis; but it is only since 1836 that all the patients of this hospital, now under the direction of Dr. Fleischmann, have been treated exclusively according to the homœopathic method. In the suburb Gumpendorf of Vienna another homœopathic hospital has been more recently erected, at the expense of the Archduke Maximilian of Este. In Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, there is another hospital of the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of Dr. Reis, in which the patients are treated homœopathically; the latest accounts we have of this hospital are indeed most satisfactory; of 332 patients that were admitted there from the 1st of June, to the end of December, 1842, four only died, which makes the average mortality less than 2 per cent., while of 76 patients affected with inflammatory diseases, not a single one died. In the town of Kremsir, in Moravia, another homœopathic hospital of the Sisters of Charity was opened in the autumn of 1843. The King of Prussia has already decreed a sum of money for the erection of a homœopathic hospital at Berlin, in connexion with a Chair of clinical lectures. In the time of the Cholera, a homœopathic hospital was erected at Munich at the public expense, 3,000 florins having been granted by the Chamber of Representatives."

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, VI. page 159.*

"Certainly it is in the treatment of inflammations the views of the alloëopathists and the homœopathists stand in the most marked opposition. While the former declare the omission of bleeding and antiphlogistic remedies to be highly dangerous, the latter ascribe the ill success of these means of cure to the measures themselves. When people try, not only to be abusive, but also to be intelligible, they are bound to furnish solid reasons for their opinions.



"*Louis in Paris witnessed similar results in pneumonia, whether blood was taken or not. Krüger-Hansen declares that he cured 80 out of 81 pneumonic patients, by means of a treatment opposite to the anti-phlogistic. Stoll restored his pleuritic patients without blood-letting, in from four to five days, while Schönlein, with copious bleedings, took from seven to eleven. One of the head physicians in the public hospital at Vienna for many years back prescribed no bleeding in pneumonia, and his success was greater than that in the other wards. (Doctor Wurm in Hygea, vol. IX. p. 50.) The results obtained in the homœopathic establishments are still more decisive :—*

*Dr. Fleischmann in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Vienna—(See Hygea xii. 231 and xiv. 355.)*

DISEASES.	Years.	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Under Treatment.
PNEUMONIA,	1838	20	19	1	...
	1839	26	23	2	1
	1840	51	45	2	4
	1841	41	37	4	...
	Total,	188	124	9	5
PLEURITIS,	1838	52	50	...	2
	1839	17	10	4	3
	1840	29	28	1	...
	1841	6	4	...	2
	Total,	104	92	5	7
ENDOCARDITIS,	1840	7	5	...	2
	1841	20	19	...	1
	Total,	27	24	...	3

"Thus, in 269 severe inflammations, 14 deaths. The proportion as 1 to 19; in the *Charité* at Berlin, as already mentioned, as 1 to 2, sometimes indeed 1 to 3. Lest it should be objected, that trifling cases only had been produced, let me mention, that two of those suffering from Endocarditis were ausculted by Skoda, who diagnosed a considerable effusion in the pericardium.

"In the Homœopathic Hospital at Güns (*Archiv. f. Hom. Heilk* xix. 2, 118, and *Allg. Hom. Zeitung*, xxiv. p. 188), there were—

DISEASES.	Years.	Treated.	Cured.	Died.	Under Treatment.
PNEUMONIA,	1840	9	8	...	1
	1841	7	7	...	...
	1842	2	2	...	...
	Total,	18	17	...	1
PLEURITIS,	1840	4	4		
	1841	3	3		
	1842	4	4		
	Total,	11	11		

"Thus, in 29 inflammations of the chest, not a single death. Of course, in neither hospital was there any question of bleeding, or the other antiphlogistic measures; and yet what brilliant results compared with the old school!

"In reference to 1, I might have referred to the above mentioned results in inflammation of the chest in public hospitals, just because they are public establishments; but I will exhibit another list of the cures hitherto published. The experiments of Marenzeller at Vienna, and those of Doctor Hermann at Tulsyn, are the only experiments of importance instituted under the particular direction of the State, and are, therefore, also given.—(Archiv. f. Hom. Heilk. xx. 1.)

PLACE.	Number treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Uncured or incurable.	Died.	Brought in a dying state.	Under treatment.
Marenzeller's experiments at the Military Hospital at Vienna,	43	32	—	5	1	—	5
Military Hospital at Tulsyn, .....	165	141	—	—	6	—	18
Homœopathic Hospital at Güns, .....	738	666	10	5	29	17	11
Homœopathic Hospital at Gyöngyös, .....	271	219	14	7	11	15	5
Homœopathic Hospital at Leipzig, .....	4665	3984	297	127	157	31	69
Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at Vienna,	5161	4711	—	89	267	33	61
Infantry Hospital at Petersburg, .....	409	370	7	4	16	—	12
One division of the Cholera Hosp. at Munich,	249	230	14	—	5	—	—
	11,701	10,353	342	237	492	96	181

"At the proper places of experiment, therefore, 6 out of 208 died. The proportion on an average, 1 death to 34 cases. Taking the whole number, 492 died out of 11,606; the proportion about 1 to 23½.

"Let me now, to compare the results, cite those of some allœopathic hospitals.

PLACE.	Number treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Uncured.	Dead.	Brought in a dying state.	Under treatment.	Average proportion.
Marine Hosp. at St. Petersburg, 1837,	3356	2261	...	...	773	...	322	1 : 4½
All-Saints' Hospital, at Breslau, 1838,	2443	1701	105	60	409	...	168	1 : 6
City Hospital of Ofen, 1841, .....	1078	...	...	...	157	23	...	1 : 6½
Hosp. of the Brothers of Mercy at Ofen, 1841, .....	939	...	...	...	95	14	...	1 : 9½
Charite at Berlin, 1832 to 1838, .....	50,385	...	...	...	6179	...	...	1 : 8½
	58,201				7,613	37		1 : 7½

"The mortality in the homœopathic establishments, 1 to 23½, is, therefore, twice as favorable as that in the most famous allœopathic hospitals; which fact proves the assertion of the District Medical Board to be an altogether unfounded misrepresentation."\*

NOTICE OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN VIENNA,  
WITH A TABULAR VIEW OF THE DISEASES TREATED THERE  
FROM 1835 TO THE END OF 1843.

BY DR. FLEISCHMANN.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy*, viii. p. 346.

"Publicity is the Aqua Regia which sooner or later dissolves all injustice and prejudice."

"The order of the Sisters of Charity was instituted in 1632 by Vincent de Paul, at Paris, and has since spread over almost all Eu-

\* This article refers to an opinion given by the District Medical Board of Magdeburg in a case of Pneumonia, of which the patient died under homœopathic treatment, and which led, through the intrigues of some professional adversaries, to a legal inquiry.

rope. Its high vocation is the tending of the sick. It was by the unwearied exertions of Count Coudenhoven that a colony was transplanted from Zams, in the Tyrol, where the order had long existed, to Vienna.

"I need not enter into a description of the arrangement of the hospital; suffice it to say, that in point of comfort, cleanliness, and attendance on the sick, it ranks among the very best.

"There is a medical visit twice a day, and at the end of the month there are accurate tables made out of the number of patients admitted and the result of their treatment; and at the end of the year, a *résumé* of this is given to the Government. The Hospital was opened in 1832. Dr. Mayerhoffer treated, up to the 1st of November of the same year, 193 Cholera patients, of whom 105 recovered, and 88 died. In this epidemic he began to make himself well acquainted with Homœopathy, and up to the time of his retirement, he treated most of his patients homœopathically.

"It was under the management of Dr. G. Schmid from July 1833 to January 1835. In which time there were 582 patients received, of whom 468 recovered, 34 were dismissed as incurable, 56 died, and 27 remained in the Hospital.

"In January 1835, the management of the hospital was committed to me; and at the very outset, I got rid of all other drugs, for I wished rather that to the system should be given a decided trial in my hands than that the result should be ambiguous from my mode of treatment. I treated all patients, without exception, homœopathically. When the visitation of Cholera reappeared in 1836, I reported the happy issue of my treatment to the Government, and the Minister, Count Kolowrat, who is ever forward to advance and protect whatever is good and useful, graciously took up the matter; and very soon afterwards his Majesty issued an order cancelling the statute which forbade the practice of Homœopathy.

"Since that time there began in Austria a new era for Homœopathy, which diffused its beneficial operation on all sides. The homœopathic physicians could now prosecute their profession without fear of transgressing the law, and their number has tripled itself in Vienna. There is scarcely a province in Austria, out of which there have not come physicians to study Homœopathy practically in this hospital; and many who have since prosecuted the practice with zeal and success in Germany, Italy, France and England, received their first instruction in this hospital. In Linz, an hospital has been opened, and the results are most gratifying; and in two other provinces, similar establishments are in progress of erection.

"The new method has made more impression upon the public as

is exhibited among other things by the increase of out-patients at the hospital. In 1839, the number of out-patients was scarcely more than 2,000; in 1840, it was 4,106; in 1841, 4,300; in 1842, 4,798; in 1843, 6,826.

"Homœopathy has not only extended itself externally, but it has consolidated itself internally. Those who have recently adopted it are for the most part, young energetic men, who strive to keep pace with all the improvements in medicine, and do not hesitate to shake off the gaudy trappings which mysticism and quackery had hung upon Homœopathy.

"Medicines are diligently being proved over again; a journal is established,\* in which every one may communicate the result of his experience and advance the science according to his ability. We look with confidence to the gracious resolution respecting the desired chair of Homœopathy; and thus by the combined efforts of those who are in earnest with Homœopathy and medicine generally, will the clouds which still bedim our sky disperse."

TABULAR VIEW OF THE CASES TREATED IN THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY FROM 1835 TO 1843.

"Il n'y a rien de plus positif, ni de plus éloquent, que les chiffres."

NAPOLEON.

	Remaining from 1834.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining
Abscess in the brain	-	3			3	
Amenorrhœa	-	10	10			
Aneurism of the heart	-	1			1	
Aphthæ	-	5	5			
Apoplexy	-	9	4	2	3	
Ascites	-	13	10	1	3	
Asthma	-	2	2			
Bronchocele	-	1		1		
Burns	-	18	16			2
Cancer of the stomach	-	2			2	
— of the uterus	-	3		2	1	
Caries of the bones	-	5		5		
Cataract (commencing)	-	2		2		
Catarrh	-	43	44			
Chest (rheumatic and gouty affec- tions of the)	-	47	47		1	
Chlorosis	-	80	79			
Cholera	-	24	21		3	
Chorea	-	4	3	1		
Club-foot	-	8	6	2		
Colic, rheumatic	-	1	1			
— inflammatory	-	1	1			
— menstrual	-	15	15			

\* Speaking of Austria.—EDS.

	Remaining from 1884	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.	
Colic, painter's	-	28	28				
Congestion of the abdominal vis- cera	-	2	1		1		
Convulsions	-	12	12				
Cough	-	9	9				
— chronic	-	130	119	1	7	3	
— spasmodic	-	18	18				
Croup (Bräune)	-	1	1				
Delirium tremens	-	4			4		
Diarrhoea	-	114	112		2		
Distortion of the foot and knee	-	7	7				
Dropsy, general	-	12	11		1		
— ovarian	-	1		1			
Dysentery	-	44	42		2		
Emphysema of the lungs	-	2			2		
Epilepsy	-	1		1			
Epistaxis	-	1	1				
Erysipelas of the face	-	4	177	177	1	2	1
— of the foot	-		31	31			
Fever, bilious	-		9	9			
— catarrhal	-		175	168		3	4
— cerebral	-	3		3			
— continued	-		294	279	1	10	4
— gastric	-	2	516	512		3	3
— inflammatory	-		37	36		1	
— intermittent	-		229	227		1	1
— low	-		1	1			
— milk	-		1	1			
— putrid	-	2	1	2		1	
— rheumatic	-	1	556	555			2
— typhus (abdominalis)	-	3	816	669	2	140	8
— worm	-		1	1			
Fractures	-		1	1			
Frozen feet	-		5	5			
Furunculus	-		1	1			
Gangrene of both feet	-		1		1		
Gastricismus (dyspeptic affections)	-	1	116	116			1
Gastric derangement	-		25	25			
Gastrodynia	-		31	31			
Gout, acute and chronic	-	2	100	97	1	4	
— in the hip	-		6	6			
— in the head	-		34	34			
Hæmatæmesis	-		1	1			
Hæmoptysis	-		50	47		3	
Hæmorrhage	-		20	19		1	
— from the trachea	-		1	1			
— from bursting of a blood vessel	-		2			2	
Hæmorrhoids	-		18	18			
Headaches, chronic	-		6	6			

	Remaining from 1894.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Headaches, gastric		8	8			
— gouty		3	3			
— nervous		1	1			
— rheumatic		43	43			
Heart (organic disease of the)		15		7	8	
— (palpitation of the)		2	2			
Herpes		20	19	1		
Hoarseness (chronic)		6	6			
Hydrocephalus		6			6	
Hydropericardium		2	1		1	
Hydrothorax		7	1	1	5	
Hypochondriasis		3	3			
Hysteria		6	6			
Inflammation of the articulations	1	210	203		2	6
— — aorta		3	3			
— — bladder		3	3			
— — brain (mem-						
— — branes)		17	15	1	1	
— — bronchial tubes		15	15			
— — cellular tissue		3	3			
— — ear		4	4			
— — eyes	1	30	30	1		
— — eyes (stru-						
— — mous)		20	20			
— — gland (parotid)		3	3			
— — gland (thyroid)		1	1			
— — heart (endo-						
— — carditis)		29	29			
— — intestines		6	1		5	
— — kidneys		1	1			
— — larynx		4	3		1	
— — liver		6	6			
— — lungs		300	280		19	1
— — mamma		1	1			
— — muscles		1	1			
— — muscles of the						
— — chest		3	3			
— — ovaries		3	3			
— — pericardium		2	2			
— — peritoneum		105	100		5	
— — pleura		224	221		3	
— — psoas muscle		1	1			
— — spinal marrow		1	1			
— — spleen		2	2			
— — throat	1	299	299		1	
— — throat (gan-						
— — grenous)		1			1	
— — uterus		1	1			
— — veins		2			2	
Influenza		52	51		1	

	Remaining from 1834.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Insanity(amentia) - -		2		2		
Jaundice - - - -	1	35	36			
Leucorrhœa - - - -		2	1			1
Liver (affection of the) - -		1	1			
Mania (acute) - - - -		12	10	2		
Marasmus - - - -		1			1	
— senilis - - - -		6		1	5	
Measles - - - -		25	23		2	
Medullary sarcoma of the liver -		1		1		
— — — eye - - -		3		2	1	
Menorrhagia - - - -		14	14			
Miliaria purpurea - - - -		7	4		3	
Nervous debility (general) - -		4	3			1
Nettle rash - - - -		3	3			
Œdema of the lungs - - - -		14		1	13	
Paralysis - - - -		5	5			
— rheumatic - - - -		2	2			
Phthisis - - - -		98		27	71	
Porrigo capitis - - - -		6	6			
Psoric eruptions - - - -		12	10	2		
Pterygium - - - -		1	1			
Ptyalism - - - -		1	1			
Purpura hæmorrhagica - - -		2	2			
Rheumatism, acute and chronic		188	188			
Scalds - - - -		1	1			
Scarlatina - - - -	2	33	31		2	2
Scrofula (general) - - - -		7	4	1	2	
Small-pox - - - -		136	120		11	5
Spasms - - - -		23	23			
Spasms of the bladder - - -		1	1			
— chest - - - -		3	3			
— stomach - - - -		33	32		1	
— uterus - - - -		1	1			
Spleen (affection of) - - -		1	1			
Sprains of the foot - - - -		6	6			
— arm - - - -		1	1			
Stomach (induration of) - - -		6		6		
— (softening of) - - - -		1			1	
Strabismus - - - -		2	2			
Tape worm - - - -		1		1		
Tetanus - - - -		2	2			
Trembling of workers in metal -		1	1			
Tuberculosis (general) - - -		1			1	
Swelling of the cheek - - -		29	29			
— cervical glands - - - -		2	2			
— foot - - - -		4	4			
— hand - - - -		3	3			
— lip - - - -		1	1			
— lymphatic(absces-						
— lymphaticus) - - - -		1	1			



	Remaining from 1844.	Admitted.	Cured.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Swelling of the knee -		11	9	1		1
— knee (white) -		4	4			
— lacteal -		1	1			
— neck -		2	2			
Ulcer of external thorax -		5	5			
— foot -		55	52		1	2
— hand -		3	3			
— lips -		1	1			
— lungs -	1	43		25	18	1
— nail (onychia) -		5	5			
— scrofulous -		30	26	2	2	
— stomach -		2		2		
— throat, palate and gums -		10	9		1	
Varicella -		110	106		1	3
Vertigo -		3	3			
Vomiting -		25	25			
— chronic -		3	3			
Urine (incontinence of) -		1	1			
Wounds of various kinds -		34	34			
Zona -		4	4			
Total -	27	6524	5980	112	407	52

NOTE.—The Surgical cases were treated by Dr. Breuning.

In addition to the above, 32,000 out-patients were treated during the nine years ending in 1843, who were prescribed for twice a week at the dispensary of the hospital.

TABULAR VIEW OF DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT VIENNA. BY DR. FLEISCHMANN. FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1844.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, xiii. page 394.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital from 1843.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Burns, .....	2	3	4	...	...	1
Chlorosis, .....	1	15	14	...	...	2
Colica pictorum, .....	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cough, chronic, .....	3	32	28	...	2	5
Catarrh, .....	...	8	7	...	...	1
Cramps, .....	...	2	...	1	1	...
... of Stomach, .....	...	6	6	...	...	...
Decline of old age, .....	...	3	...	3	...	...
Delirium tremens, .....	...	1	...	...	1	...
Dropsy, general, .....	...	1	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, .....	...	8	6	...	...	2
Dyspepsia, .....	1	19	20	...	...	...

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital from 1844.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Eruptions on face, .....	..	1	1			
Erysipelas of foot, .....	..	4	4			
... of face, .....	1	22	23			
Exudation into cavity of chest, .....	..	7	6	...	1	
Fever, catarrhal, .....	4	53	57			
... gastric, .....	3	76	76	...	...	3
... intermittent, .....	1	66	61	...	...	6
... rheumatic, .....	2	96	95	...	...	3
... typhus, .....	12	201	177	...	26	13
Gout, acute, .....	..	1	1			
... in heart, .....	..	4	3	...	...	1
... chronic, .....	..	1	...	...	...	1
Hæmatemesis, .....	..	2	1	...	1	
Hoarseness, chronic, .....	..	1	1			
Heart, organic diseases of .....	..	3	...	2	1	
Headache, rheumatic .....	..	9	9			
Icterus, .....	..	4	4			
... chronic, .....	..	1	1			
Inflammation of aorta, .....	..	1	1			
... eyes, .....	..	3	3			
... hip-joint, .....	..	1	1			
... joints, .....	6	67	70	...	...	3
... lungs, .....	1	47	44	...	1	3
... membranes of } ... brain, ..... }	..	2	1	...	...	1
... ovaries, .....	..	1	...	...	...	1
... peritoneum, .....	..	12	10	...	1	1
... pleura, .....	..	1	1			
... spinal cord, .....	..	1	1			
... thyroid gland, .....	..	1	1			
... throat (Angina } ... faucium, ) ... }	..	87	86	...	...	1
... trachea, .....	..	1	1			
Inflammation of veins, .....	..	1	...	...	1	
... valves of heart, ...	..	1	1			
Hydrothorax, .....	..	1	...	...	1	
Hydropericardium, .....	..	1	...	...	1	
Hydrocephalus, .....	..	1	...	...	1	
Leucorrhœa, .....	1	1	2			
*Malformation of foot, .....	..	4	3	...	...	1
Marasmus, .....	..	3	...	3		
Medullary fungus of liver, .....	..	1	...	...	...	1
Menstruation, irregular, .....	..	7	7			
Menorrhagia, .....	..	2	1	1		
Œdema of lungs, .....	..	1	1			
Paralysis, .....	..	1	1			

\* Cured by operation.—Ed.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital from 1841.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Phthisis, .....	...	21	...	5	15	1
Porrigo capitis, .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Psora, .....	...	2	2			
Rheumatism, acute, .....	...	57	57			
... chronic, .....	...	4	4			
Scarlet fever, .....	2	1	3			
Swelling of the cheek, .....	...	5	5			
... .. foot, .....	...	2	2			
... .. throat, .....	...	1	1			
... .. knee, .....	1	3	2			
... .. glands, .....	...	1	1			
Scrofula, .....	...	3	1	...	2	
Softening of stomach, .....	...	1	...	...	1	
Tetanus, .....	...	2	1	...	1	
Ulcers of the foot, .....	2	15	17			
... .. hand, .....	...	1	1			
... .. cornea, .....	...	1	1			
... .. lungs, .....	1	2	...	2	1	
... .. stomach, .....	...	3	2	1		
... .. scrofulous, .....	...	4	4			
Variola, .....	5	6	9	...	2	
Varicella, .....	3	19	22			
Vomiting (gastric derangement) ...	...	1	1			
... chronic, .....	...	1	1			
Total, .....	52	1058	991	18	57	52

TABLE OF THE PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO THE HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT LINZ, AND TREATED ACCORDING TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC METHOD, FROM 1ST JUNE, 1842, TILL 31ST DEC., 1843.

*From the British Journal of Homæopathy, ix. 9.*

Classification of Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess - - -	5	5				
... of ears - - -	1	1				
Amaurosis - - -	2			1		1
Apoplexy - - -	3	2			1	
Asthma, rheumatic - - -	1	1				
Brain (organic disease of) - - -	2			1	1	
Bruise of leg - - -	1	1				
Burns - - -	8	6			1	1
Caries - - -	3	1		1		1
Carbuncle - - -	1	1				
Cardialgia - - -	1			1		

Classification of Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.
Catarrh of lungs, acute -	10	8				2
----- chronic -	15	14				1
----- suffocative -	1	1				
Chilblain -	1	1				
Chlorosis -	13	12				1
Cholera -	2	1			1	
Chorea -	4	4				
Club-foot -	1					1
Colic -	8	7				1
----- from lead -	1	1				
----- gastric -	4	4				
----- gouty -	11	11				
----- menstrual -	2	2				
----- nervous -	2	2				
----- rheumatic -	18	18				
Concussion of brain -	1					1
----- spinal cord -	2	1				1
Convulsions -	9	7	1			1
Coryza (Ozena?) -	1	1				
Cough -	1	1				
Debility from age -	11		2	6	3	
Degeneration of liver, organic -	4			2	2	
Desquamation of cuticle -	1	1				
Diarrhoea -	13	12		1		
Dislocation -	3	3				
Dropsy, general -	2	2				
----- of chest -	4	2			1	1
----- with inflammation -						
----- of lungs -	1	1				
----- and pericardium -	2			1	1	
----- of pericardium -	1	1				
----- of abdomen -	4	2		1	1	
----- of ventricles of brain -	2				2	
----- of skin (anasarca) -	4	3				1
Elephantiasis of foot -	1					1
Emphysema of lungs -	3	2		1		
Eruptions, pemphigus -	1	1				
----- variola -	7	5			2	
----- herpes -	6	6				
----- furunculus -	2	2				
----- porrigo, of head -	2	2				
----- of face -	2	2				
----- herpes zoster -	1		1			
----- scabies -	2	2				
----- rubeola -	11	11				
----- urticaria -	3	3				
----- erysipelas -	1	1				
----- chronic -	2	2				
----- of foot -	11	11				
----- of face -	14	14				
----- of hand -	2	2				

Classification of Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Believed.	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.
Eruptions, scarlatina - -	1	1				
varicella - - -	7	7				
Fatuity - - -	1					1
Fever, catarrhal - - -	5	5				
putrid - - -	1				1	
gastric - - -	59	59				
nervous - - -	3	3				
inflammatory - - -	9	8		1		
rheumatic - - -	50	50				
typhus abdominalis - -	75	65			8	2
intermittent - - -	30	29				1
hectic - - -	3			1	2	
Fracture of humerus - -	2	2				
clavicle - - -	2	1				1
Gangrene of thigh - -	1		1			
Gout - - -	16	15		1		
of head - - -	3	3				
of foot - - -	1	1				
Hæmoptysis - - -	11	8		1	1	1
Hæmatemesis - - -	1	1				
Head-ache (hemicrania) -	1	1				
rheumatic - - -	13	11				2
Hernia, incarcerated - -	1	1				
Heart, valvular disease -	10		4	5	1	
Hooping cough - - -	3	2	1			
Hysteria - - -	1		1			
Icterus - - -	7	7				
Inflammation of eyes, erysipelatous	1	1				
rheumatic - - -	1	1				
scrofulous - - -	6	6				
brain - - -	1	1				
meninges - - -	1	1				
pleura - - -	19	18				1
with exudation - - -	1	1				
with pneumonia - - -	1	1				
traumatic - - -	1	1				
thoracic aorta - - -	1	1				
heart, external - - -	1	1				
internal - - -	7	7				
internal with convulsions - - -	1		1			
bronchi - - -	4	4				
lungs - - -	21	18	1			2
and pericardium - - -	1	1				
and liver - - -	2	2				
diaphragm - - -	1	1				
peritoneum - - -	8	7			1	
liver - - -	1	1				
uterus - - -	2	1				1
ovary - - -	1	1				
spleen - - -	1	1				

Classification of Diseases.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved	Incurable.	Died.	Remaining.
Inflammation of throat - -	37	36				1
"    ears - -	3	3				
"    gum - -	2	2				
"    joints, rheumatic	14	14				
"    hand, phlegmonous	1	1				
"    periosteum - -	2	1				1
"    spinal cord - -	1	1				
"    bowels - -	2	2				
Leucorrhœa - -	1	1				
Melancholia - -	1					1
Menstruation, scanty - -	7	7				
"    suppressed - -	1	1				
Metrorrhagia - -	5	4				1
Morbus coxarius - -	1			1		
Night-blindness - -	1	1				
Phthisis - -	3		1		2	
Paralysis, general - -	2			1	1	
Photophobia - -	1		1			
Rheumatism, chronic - -	50	45	3			2
Scrofula - -	3			2	1	
Scurvy - -	1	1				
Scirrhus - -	1				1	
"    of stomach - -	1			1		
Spasm, gouty - -	1		1			
"    of stomach - -	10	10				
"    eyelids - -	1	1				
Swelling of cheek, inflammatory -	4	4				
"    lower jaw, inflammatory	3	3				
"    glands of neck, scrofulous	1	1				
"    knee, phlegmonous - -	1	1				
"    knee-joint, rheumatic	2	1				
Tænia - -	1		1			
Tubercles of lungs - -	22	3	4	7	6	2
"    acute - -	2	1				1
Ulcer, atonic - -	2	1	1			
"    gouty - -	2	2				
"    scrofulous - -	3	3				
"    of throat - -	2	1	1			
"    of cornea - -	1	1				
"    finger nail (paronychia) -	2	2				
"    leg - -	19	18				1
"    tooth (fistula dentalis) -	1	1				
Vomiting, chronic - -	4	4				
Wounds - -	9	9				
Total - -	893	751	27	37	41	37
Subtract, admitted as incurable	26			26		
[Aggregate number of days of treatment, (Verpflegungstage,) 15,213.]	867	751	27	11	41	37

Total number of out-patients prescribed for from May, 1842, till the end of Dec. 1843, 15,158.

DR. REISS, Physician.

K. PLENINGER, House-Surgeon and Government District Surgeon.

Linz, 4th January, 1844.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT  
LINZ, UPPER AUSTRIA; CONTINUED FROM 1843.

(Communicated by GEORGE HILBERS, M.D., now at Vienna.)

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, xi. 175.*

NAME OF THE DISEASE.	Remaining from 1843.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess, ... ..	...	6	5	...	...	...	1
... gouty, ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Apoplexy, ... ..	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Amaurosis, complete, ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
... commencing, ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
... arthritic, ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Amenorrhœa, ... ..	...	5	4	...	...	...	1
Ascites, ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
Boils, ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Burns, ... ..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Caries of the bone, ... ..	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Chlorosis, ... ..	1	6	7	...	...	...	...
Congestion, ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Convulsions, ... ..	1	2	2	...	...	1	...
Chronic vomiting, ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Concussion of the brain, ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
... of the spinal marrow, ... ..	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Catarrh of the lungs, acute, ... ..	2	8	10	...	...	...	...
... .. chronic, ... ..	1	5	6	...	...	...	...
... .. emphysema- tous, ..... }	1	5	3	1	...	1	1
Chronic hoarseness, ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Club-foot, ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Colic, ... ..	1	5	6	...	...	...	...
... nervous, ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... rheumatic, ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the intestines, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
... of the lip, ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... of the stomach, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Contusions, ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Chorea, ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, ... ..	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Diabetes, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Deformed foot, ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dysentery, ... ..	...	6	4	...	...	...	2
Dislocation, ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Dropsy, general, ... ..	1	4	2	1	...	1	1
Eruptive diseases, ... ..	...	5	...	...	1	3	1
... .. Lichen, ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
... .. Scald-head, ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
... .. of the nose, ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

NAME OF THE DISEASE.	Remaining from 1848.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
<b>Eruptive Diseases—</b>							
... Itch, ...	...	1	1				
... Nettlerash, ...	...	2	2				
... Erysipelas, ge- } neral, }	...	1	...	1	...		
... of the feet, ...	...	2	2				
... of the face, ...	...	5	5				
... Scarlet fever, ...	...	1	1				
Entropium, ...	...	1	1				
Effusion into the thorax, ...	...	2	1	1	...	1	
Fever, catarrhal, ...	...	7	7				
... gastric, ...	...	33	31	...	...	...	2
... inflammatory, ...	...	3	3				
... rheumatic, ...	...	45	44	...	...	...	1
... intermittent, ...	...	15	15	...	1		
Fracture of bones, ...	...	1	2	3			
Fluor-albus, ...	...	1	1				
Gout, ...	...	6	4	...	...	...	2
Hæmoptysis, ...	...	1	4	4	1		
Hysteria, ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Headache, congestive, ...	...	1	1				
... periodic, nervous, ...	...	1	1				
... rheumatic, ...	...	2	6	8			
Hemicrania, nervous, ...	...	1	1				
Hooping-cough, ...	...	2	2				
Influenza, ...	...	5	5				
Imbecility, ...	...	1	...	...	1		
Inflammation of the aorta, ...	...	2	2				
... bladder, ...	...	2	2				
... ears, ...	...	2	2				
... eyes, rheumatic, ...	...	2	2				
... scrofulous, ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
... eyelids, ...	...	1	1				
... gums, ...	...	4	4				
... intestines, ... } chronic, ... }	...	2	2				
... joints, rheuma- } tic, ... }	...	9	7	...	...	...	2
... liver, ...	...	3	3				
... with ascites, ...	...	1	1				
... lungs, ...	...	2	18	20			
... and valves } of heart, ... }	...	2	2				
... membranes of } the brain, }	...	1	1				
... nose, ...	...	1	1				
... ovaries, ...	...	1	1				
... peritoneum, ...	...	5	5				



NAME OF THE DISEASE.	Remaining from 1848.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Dismissed uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Inflammation of the pleura, ...	1	14	14	...	...	...	1
... .. chronic, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
... .. parotid gland, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
... .. periosteum, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
... .. spleen, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. spinal marrow, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. stomach and } ... .. intestines, ... }	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. throat, ...	1	12	13	...	...	...	...
... .. trachea ...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1
... .. chronic ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
... .. uterus ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
... .. valves of the heart	...	11	9	...	...	...	2
Jaundice, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Melancholia, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Menorrhagia, ...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...
Nervous debility, general, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Œdema of the larynx, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
... .. lungs, ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Opacity of the cornea, complete,	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Organic disease of the valves of } the heart, ... }	...	7	...	5	1	1	...
— — — liver,	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Paralysis of the bladder, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Piles, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Photophobia, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rupture, incarcerated, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, acute, ...	2	52	53	...	...	...	1
... .. chronic, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Swelling of the cheeks, inflammatory,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. lips, scrofulous,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. scrotum, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scirrhus ulceration of the rectum,	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Spasm of the bladder, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. hysteric, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
... .. stomach, ...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Scurvy, ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula, ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Stranguary, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Tic douloureux, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tubercles of the lungs, ...	2	16	1	8	1	5	3
... .. with dropsy,	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Typhus, ...	2	67	55	...	2	8	4
Ulcer, feet, ...	1	9	9	...	...	...	1
... .. atonic, ...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1
... .. varicose, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
... .. scrofulous, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Vertigo, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wounds, ...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1
Total, ...	37	555	484	28	16	27	37

	From — to 10 years.		From 10 to 20 years.		From 20 to 30 years.		From 30 to 40 years.		From 50 to 65 years.		From 65 to 80 years.	
Admitted,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Died, .....	9	13	58	54	66	116	63	79	25	25	11	16
	0	1	3	4	0	4	5	2	3	2	0	3

"A few observations will undoubtedly suggest themselves to us on the perusal of the foregoing tables; but, before referring to them, it may not be uninteresting to make two or three remarks on the general state of medicine in Austria at this time. The Austrian Government, with an enlightened policy well worthy the consideration of our own countrymen, pay the utmost attention to all things relating to the cure of the sick in general, and of the sick poor in particular. They provide medical instruction at the public expense for the student, who is required, by means of oft-repeated examinations, to attain to a high standard of qualification, before he obtains a licence to practise; the authorities considering this of far greater importance than the due and accurate payment of large fees to surgeons, lecturers, &c. Hospitals, dissections, museums, and lectures, are all free; and every facility is given to the industrious students to obtain a sound and useful medical education. Quackery of every kind is strictly prohibited; and the venders of medicines are debarred from the public sale of any drug which, from its powerful effect, might be productive of injury. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that great attention is directed to the accuracy of the statistics of the various hospitals. A correct report, as to the state of each hospital in Austria, is required to be returned every month to the proper officer, and at the end of the year the whole are properly arranged and recorded. On statistics thus obtained the utmost reliance may be placed, as collusion is impossible. It is to those that Homœopathy is mainly indebted for the position it holds in the Austrian dominions. Instead of its professors being proscribed and prohibited from practice, as was the case a few years since, it now numbers, in Vienna alone, 60 practitioners within its ranks, many of them men of considerable talent and scientific attainment. Homœopathic hospitals are beginning to show themselves in various parts of the country; and the statistics of each afford abundant cause for its encouragement. But a still more important result of these statistics is the effect they are gradually producing on the minds of the physicians of the old school, who not being able to deny their accuracy, or refrain from seeing the superiority, in the results, of Homœopathy over Alloëopathy, are, as a first step, we

believe, towards conversion, sinking into absolute scepticism as regards medicine altogether. Allœopathy is gradually losing its most talented defenders, and the curative power of Nature is usurping its place. As an instance of this, we may observe, that in pneumonia one of the greatest authorities in Vienna on diseases of the chest publicly asserts, that, from his experience, when the cases are left to Nature, the results are more satisfactory than when any of the usual means of allœopathic treatment, as bleeding, blistering, tartar emetic, &c., have been employed; that in this case he can save 6 out of 7. What, then, must we think of allœopathic treatment, when we are made acquainted with the fact, that in 46 cases of pneumonia admitted into the Homœopathic Hospital in Vienna, during the past year, only one case terminated fatally, and that one was complicated with typhus? Facts such as these cannot but have due weight with men of talent and observation; and the Vienna school of medicine, one of the most—if not the most—distinguished on the Continent, is loudly demanding an entire reform in therapeutics in general. The first step to this has been already taken, inasmuch as the Society of Physicians has decided two most important points—1st, ‘That medicines should always be administered singly;’ and, 2dly, ‘That it is necessary that they should be proved on the healthy human body.’ To the homœopathist this must necessarily afford just cause for congratulation, as this was the starting point of the illustrious Hahnemann; and his followers must consequently hope and expect that it will conduct his present opponents to the same happy termination. This was the burden of his prayer to his brother-German Physicians nearly fifty years ago. Had they then complied with his request, and carefully investigated these points, what a progress in true therapeutics might by this time have been made!

“On turning our attention to the tables, we will first premise, that the hospital at Linz belongs to the order of the Sisters of Charity. It contains 30 beds, and is in no way inferior, as to cleanliness and the comfort of the patients, to the best hospitals in England. The patients are entirely under homœopathic treatment we believe, in consequence of the excellent results found to follow its adoption at the larger hospital in Vienna, conducted under the same charitable management. At the same time, it must be remembered, that it was not established for the advancement of the theory of homœopathy, but for the sole advantage and benefit of the sick poor. The physician, Dr. Reiss, officiates gratuitously, and visits the patients twice daily.”

“In the first table it will be observed that the average mortality is one in 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , not 5 per cent.; and on further examination we see, out

of 111 cases of inflammation of particular organs, including 5 of the peritoneum, 15 of the pleura, 11 of the valves of the heart, 3 of the liver, 20 of the lungs, 2 of the bladder, &c., &c., not one has terminated fatally. In the list of fever, exclusive of typhus, all have been cured with the exception of 1 ague, and 3 remaining in the hospital. In 69 cases of typhus, there are but 8 deaths; a very small proportion, considering the malignity of the disease in Austria, and its consequently large mortality. The treatment of acute rheumatism is equally successful; out of 54 cases 53 are cured; and thus we might go on through the whole list. Is not this, we would ask, a sufficient answer to our opponents, who assert that Homœopathy is incapable of curing acute disease? Are they prepared to assert that nature will cure pneumonia or pleurisy, inflammation of the valves of the heart, or of the stomach and intestines? Will acting on the imagination cure acute rheumatism or typhus fever? If so, why deluge their unhappy patients with noxious drugs and poisons? Why not be content to let Nature take its course, seeing that it is so powerful. Or if something to act on the mind is required, let them adopt Homœopathy, if it is only to substitute the pleasant sugar plum for the nauseous castor oil, &c. Surely it will have the same, or even increased effect, and will save their patients many an unhappy thought on the necessity of taking their draughts and pills.

"Under the head of chronic diseases, we find numerous instances of cures, including scald-head, chlorosis, chronic inflammation of the intestines and pleura, chronic hoarseness, colic, and headache, &c. The time that these were in the Hospital could not, in a great majority of cases, have been of any very long duration, as we may see from the list that the average time each case was in the hospital, was only 19 days. This is including the whole, acute and chronic. The deaths, also, be it observed, with the exception of typhus, are nearly all of chronic cases, to which Allœopathy does not afford the smallest hope of relief; and their number is so small that they scarcely exceed the ordinary rate of mortality. Can a rational man, we would ask, in conclusion, hesitate longer in investigating a theory, the truth of which is rapidly developing itself? and which, if true, and fairly brought into operation, would be, as all must confess, of such inestimable advantage to mankind. All we want from our professional brethren is calm dispassionate investigation; and we are well assured that any one who will honestly give this will reap a rich reward for his trouble."

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC AND  
ALLŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

By Dr. A. EDWARD HAMILTON of London.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy, x. 101.*

"The superiority of Homœopathy is well illustrated when any alarming form of epidemic disease makes its appearance for the first time. It is then that the searching course of study pursued by the physician of the new school unequivocally manifests its advantages. His previously acquired acquaintance with the action of a large variety of medicines on the healthy organism gives him immediately the choice of remedies for a disease, the symptoms and treatment of which are new to the greater part of the medical world. He at once, in accordance with the principle *similia similibus curantur*, prescribes a medicine which he *knows* has the power of producing symptoms analogous to those of the disease in question—symptoms with which he is perfectly conversant; and his expectation of success is justified, in a great majority of cases, by the cure of the patient. The first appearance of the Cholera in Europe offers a most striking exemplification of this fact. The homœopathic physicians were enabled to cope with this terrific disease, as if it had been one of almost ordinary occurrence. Secure in the knowledge derived from the careful study of the properties of medicines, they were enabled instantly to employ such as produced symptoms analogous to those to be treated; and with what success, the subjoined tables and examples will attest. Thus was the grand principle of the system brilliantly illustrated; while, on the other hand, the practitioners of the allœopathic school having to heal a strange and fearful disease were entirely at a loss; trying the various theories propounded by various schools in vain. They worked in the dark; and it was not until this cruel scourge had nearly spent its violence that they had acquired sufficient experience to afford them any probabilities of success in their modes of treatment; while the statistics of the period too evidently prove the frightful extent of mortality.

"The following statistics have been taken from the pamphlet of Dr. Antonio Blasi of Palermo, who kindly gave me every information concerning Homœopathy in Italy and Sicily, during my stay at Palermo.

*Statistical Table of the results obtained by the allæopathic treatment of Cholera, in various hospitals on the Continent.\**

HOSPITALS.	Making the number 100.		
	Patients.	Died.	Cured.
Hôtel Dieu, Paris - -	100	64	36†
Enfans Trouvés, do. - -	100	100	...
Invalides, do. - -	100	85	15
Venice - - - -	100	57	43
Padua - - - -	100	85	15
Bergamo - - - -	100	74	26
Genoa - - - -	100	62	38
Turin - - - -	100	71	29
Cuneo - - - -	100	65	35
Leghorn - - - -	100	63	37
Ancona - - - -	100	58	42
Hospital Consolazione, Naples,	100	63	37
Brancaccio, do. - -	100	73	27
S. M. di Loretto, do. -	100	54	46
Military Hospital, do. -	100	33	67
St. Domenico, Palermo -	100	38	62
Gancia, do. - -	100	66	34
Carmine, do. - -	100	72	28
Sesta Casa, do. - -	100	65	35
St. Francesca di Paolo, do. -	100	71	29
St. Agostino Hospital of Con- } valescence - - -	100	1	99

“The last mentioned hospital decreases the average greatly; but, nevertheless, the mortality, according to this table, is 63 per cent.”

\* Unfortunately when the Cholera raged here (England), Homœopathy was not practised in this country.

† It is much to be regretted that the total numbers treated are not given; for the value of medical statistics depends in a great measure, on the extent of the data from which they are derived.—Eds.

*Statistical Table of the results obtained by the homœopathic treatment of Cholera.*

Taking the Number 100.

Places where some Physicians treated the Cholera Homœopathically.	Patients.	Died.	Cured.
Lembergh - - -	100	4	98
Vienna - - -	100	6	94
Berlin - - -	100	20	80
Russia - - -	100	22	78
Hungary - - -	100	4	96
Austria - - -	100	10	90
Germany - - -	100	5	95
Paris - - -	100	10	90
Marseilles - - -	100	20	80
Palermo - - -	100	15	85

"The average mortality in the treatment of Cholera by homœopathic means, according to this Table, is 11 per cent.

"A few examples will not be found uninteresting.

"From Tischnowitz, the following results were obtained and published by command of the authorities.\*

Cholera patients treated by the ordinary method, 44 ;—cured 19 ; died, 25.

Treated homœopathically, 56 ;—cured, 53 ; died 3.

Treated with camphor only, 65 ;—cured 54 ; died, 11.

Another table in the same pamphlet, sent by the authorities of Tischnowitz to Dr. Quin, giving the results of the treatment of Cholera, from the 7th of November 1831 to the 5th February 1832, three months, shows clearly the superiority of the homœopathic method.

Inhabitants, 6,671 ;—persons attacked with cholera, 680 ; cured, 540 ; died, 140. Of these—treated alloëopathically, 381 ; cured 229 ; died, 102 ;—treated homœopathically, 278 ; cured, 251 ; died, 27 ;—treated by camphor only, 71 ; cured, 60 ; died, 11.

Dr. Bakody, at Raab, treated, in the first 43 days, 154 Cholera patients, and cured 148.

Dr. Bakody also mentions, that, of 108 persons who had taken homœopathic medicine as prophylactics, 3 only took the disease,—2 were treated homœopathically, and recovered ; 1 alloëopathically, and died.

Dr. Schrœter, at Lembergh, treated 27, and saved 23.

In the province of Zips, 200 cholera patients were treated with camphor, only 3 died.

\* Du traitement Homœopathique du Cholera. Par F. F. Quin, M.D.

Dr. Seider in Russia, treated with homœopathic medicines 109 patients, and cured 86.

Dr. Schüler of Berlin, treated 31, and saved 25.

Dr. Gerstel (Austria) treated 330, and cured 298.

Dr. Hanusch (Austria) treated 84, and cured 78.

Dr. Duplat (Marseilles) treated 60, cured 48.

In the hospital of the Sisters of Charity (homœopathic), Vienna, in 1832, from 1st July to 1st November, 193 cases of Cholera were admitted ; of which 105 were cured, and 88 died.

Dr. Lichtenfels (Vienna) treated 40 cases, and cured 37.

Dr. Vrecka (Vienna) treated 144, and saved 132.

Dr. Veith, 125, and saved 122.

"I leave these facts to speak for themselves ; but, if in such a violent disease as Cholera, the homœopathic medicines are enabled so triumphantly to overcome its effects, the opposition which this system encounters must surely be the result of wilful ignorance or unjustifiable prejudice."

WHAT IS THE INFERENCE ?  
OR THE COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF ALLŒOPATHIC AND  
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.\*

By Dr. KURTZ, of Dessau, Medical Councillor, &c.

*From the British Journal of Homœopathy*, iii. 260.

"Having long been of opinion along with many other unprejudiced persons, that the positive advantages which have hitherto accrued to humanity *in general* from the interference of medical men, are at best but questionable, I have at the same time always disliked to hear on the one side Hahnemann and his 'faithful' disciples condemn the more ancient system as null and void, as also on the other side Allœopathy, as it is termed, disdainfully spurning Homœopathy, arrogate to herself the whole power of curing. On this subject hitherto a war of words has been waged *usque ad nauseam*, of course without any satisfactory result ; hence, nothing now remains but to look out for *facts*, and what the living cannot agree about, that let the dead determine. This idea has, it is true, been conceived by others before myself ; but as the sphere of their observation has been but limited, the inference deduced could not be so satisfactory as it must be when the results of a very large number of allœopathic institutions are placed in comparison with all the homœopathic institutions hitherto

\* Hygea, xviii., Heft. 2.



established. Although well aware that there are many circumstances which in this respect act at one time favourably, at another time unfavourably, on these results—and from many causes we are far from making proper allowances, which perhaps might be done were all the furnishers of these reports imbued with the spirit of Gavarret—yet I have no hesitation in making this comparison, because I think that an error which is equally prevalent in all, does in point of fact cease to be an error; and I am not the less influenced in this by the fact that the allœopaths are by no means averse to using such statistical tables in *their comparisons among themselves*, so that I am justified in using similar tables whilst drawing a comparison between Allœopathy and Homœopathy.

“What follows I have classed under the heads there indicated; because all other points of information are, I conceive, unnecessary for our present purpose. Here I may remark once for all that, as regards the Allœopathic institutions, I have made use of:—1. The comparison by Arnold (Griesselich's *Hygea*, i., 472.) 2. The same by Noack (Op. cit. xiii. 553.) 3. I. J. Knolz's Description of the Charitable Institutions, &c., Vienna, 1840. 4. Cless's Medical Statistics of the Inner Division of the Catharine Hospital of Stuttgart. 5. Physical and Medical Journal of the Imperial Med. Chir. Academy of St. Petersburg, 1840–41.

“As regards the *Homœopathic institutions*, the reports:—1. In the *Jahrbüch. der hom. Heilanstalt*, Leipzig, 1833–34. 2. Stapf's *Archiv der hom. Heilk.* (xviii. 2, 141; xix. 2, 106, 108) 3. Thorner, *prakt. Beiträge im. Geb. der Homœop.* iv. 70. 4. Vehsemeyer und Kurtz, *Med. Jahrb. der Specif. Heilmeth.* iii. 502. 5. *Allgem. Hom. Zeitung*, xxi. 47, 89. 6. *Hygea*, viii. 311, 314, 325; xii. 233; xiv. 357. 7. Knolz's *Darstell. &c.*”

### I. *Proportion of Deaths to the number of cases treated.*

#### A. ALLŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

	Of 100, there died—
• Berlin—Charité, 1796–1817	- - - 16—17
- - - (1831 ?)	- - - 14—15
- - - 1838	- - - 11—12
- - - 1839	- - - 10—11
- - - Institution for patients able to pay, 1839	- - - 11—12
- - - Bartel's Clinique (year ?)	- - - 7—8
Breslau—Hospital zu Allerheiligen (1831 ?)	- - - 18—19
- - - 1838	- - - 17—18
Dresden—Stadt-Krankenhaus, 1816	- - - 14—15
- - - Medical Institution for poor patients, 1839	- - - 5—6
Leipzig—Jakobshospital, 1839	- - - 11—12
- - - Medical Institution for poor patients, 1839	- - - 2—3

	Of 100, there died—
Göttingen—Poliklinik, 1838—39	2—3
Hamburg—Allg. Krankenhaus (5th report)	6—7
Paderborn—Hospital, (1831)	8—9
Würzburg—Julius Hospital, 1835	6—7
Munich—General Hospital, 1813, 1832	7—8
Vienna—General Hospital, 1826	16—17
1838	13—14
Provincial House of Correction, 1838	5—6
Inquisition Hospital, 1838	3—4
Hildenbrand's Clinique (1826 ?)	3—4
Barmherzige Brüder, 1830	10—11
1838	8—9
Elizabetherinnen, 1830	7—8
1838	9—10
Madhouse, 1838	13—14
St. Marx, 1838	20—21
Mauerbach, near Vienna	15—16
Ybbs, in Austria	16—17
Pesth—Civil Hospital, 1826	16—17
Lemberg—General Hospital, (year ?)	11—12
Stuttgart—Catharinen Hospital, 1828—29	2—3
1829—30	2—3
1830—31	2—3
1831—32	3—4
1832—33	3—4
1833—34	3—4
1834—35	2—3
1835—36	4—5
1836—37	3—4
1837—38	3—4
Strasburg—Forget's Clinique; 1835—1838	15—16
Montpellier—all the Hospitals	10
Bordeaux—Hospital St. André	10
Lyons—Hôtel Dieu, 1837	13—14
(year ?)	14—15
Toulouse (year ?)	7—8
Marseilles (year ?)	12—13
Rennes (year ?)	12—13
Geneva—Hospital, 1823	9—10
Paris—Hôtel Dieu, 1822	14—15
1835	9—10
Pitié 1822	12—13
Charité, 1822	18—19
St. Antoine, 1822	14—15
Necker, 1822	18
Cochin, 1822	12—13
Beaujon, 1822	16—17
St. Louis, 1822	6—7
Veneréal, 1822	2—3
Maison Royale de Santé	17—18
Val de Grace, 1815—1819, under Vaide,	
Desgenettes, Pierre	5—6
Val de Grace, 1815—1819, under Broussais	7—8
Brussels—St. Peter's Hospital, 1823	11—12
Amsterdam—St. Peter's Hospital, 1798—1817	8—9

	Of 100, there died—
Turin and Genoa, 1821 - - -	14—15
Milan—Great Hospital, 1812—1814 - -	16—17
Pavia—St. Mathes, 1823 - - -	9—10
Bologna—Tommasini's Clinique, 1816—1819 -	12—13
- - - (year?) - - -	5—6
Padua—Brena's Clinique (1830?) - - -	8—9
Livorno (year?) - - -	13—14
Palermo—Great Hospital, 1823 - - -	12—13
Lisbon—St. Joseph's Hospital, 1835—1836 -	14—15
London—St. Thomas' Hospital, 1803—1813 -	6—7
- - - St. George's Hospital, 1825—1827 -	11—12
Edinburgh—Royal Infirmary, 1809—1818 -	6—7
Christiania—State Hospital (1829?) - - -	5—6
Petersburg—Maria Hospital, 1837 - - -	25—26
- - - Civil Hospital - - -	20—30
- - - Military Hospital - - -	5—7
- - - Seidlitz's Clinique, 1830—1840 -	13—14
- - - (former years) - - -	8—9
Average - - -	9—10

## B. HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

Leipzig, 1832—33 - - -	2—3
1839—40 - - -	4—5
1840—41 - - -	4—5
Vienna—Hosp. d. Barmherz. Schwestern, 1834—35 -	6—7
- - - 1835—36 - - -	8—9
- - - 1836—38 - - -	6—7
- - - 1838—39 - - -	5—6
- - - 1839—40 - - -	4—5
- - - 1840—41 - - -	6—7
Munich—Hosp. d. Barmherz. Schwestern, 1836—37 -	2—3
Brieg in Silesia—Institut. for Sick Fem. Servants, 1837	1
Hungary—Hospital of Gyöngyös, 1840—41 - - -	4—5
- - - Güns, 1833—39 - - -	4—5
- - - 1840 - - -	4—5
Average - - -	4—5

## II. Mean duration of the Treatment of each Patient.

## A. ALLŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

	Days.
Charité at Berlin - - -	34—35
Poliklinik at Göttingen - - -	33—34
Catharine Hospital at Stuttgart, 1828—29 -	23—24
- - - 1829—30 - - -	25—25
- - - 1830—31 - - -	23—24
- - - 1831—32 - - -	23—24
- - - 1832—33 - - -	22—23
- - - 1833—34 - - -	24—25
- - - 1834—35 - - -	21—22
- - - 1835—36 - - -	21—22
- - - 1836—37 - - -	18—19
- - - 1837—38 - - -	19—20

				Days.
Paris—Hôtel Dieu, 1822	-	-	-	25—26
- Pitié	-	-	-	28—29
- Charité	-	-	-	30—31
- St. Antoine	-	-	-	31—32
- Necker	-	-	-	33—44
- Cochin	-	-	-	25—26
- Beaujon	-	-	-	30—31
- St. Louis	-	-	-	60—61
- Venereal	-	-	-	66—67
- Maison Royale	-	-	-	24—25
Average -				28—29

## B. HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

				Days.
Leipzig, 1839—40	-	-	-	17—18
- 1840—41	-	-	-	37—38
Vienna, Barmh. Schwestern, 1834—35	-	-	-	19—20
- 1835—36	-	-	-	23—24
- 1836—38	-	-	-	15—16
- 1839—40	-	-	-	21—22
- 1840—41	-	-	-	21—22
Munich, 1836—37	-	-	-	10—11
Average -				20—21

III. *The average Expense for one Patient.*

A. In the Catharine Hospital of Stuttgart *per diem* for medicines, 5½ Rhenish kreutzers.\* This, added to the board, &c., 29 kr.†

B. In the Leipzig Homœopathic Hospital, the whole expense *per diem* 1840: 4 silver-groschen, 5.93 pfennig,‡ in the year 1841: 4 sgr. 3.72, pf. §

“In the Vienna Homœopathic Hospital (Barmberzigen Schwes-tern) in 1840—41, there were treated 910 cases, and in the Dispensary, 4,367. The total expenditure for medicines, which are always prepared anew every year, amounted to 200 florins C. M.¶ Thus the average expense of all the medicine for one patient amounted to a little more than three farthings.

\* One penny and 5-6ths of our own money.

† Nine pence and 2-3ds.

‡ About 5¼d. English.

§ About 5¼d.

¶ £20.

"These are the simple unadorned facts which, placed side by side, shew that on an average,—

	Under Allopathic Treatment.	Under Homœopathic Treatment.
Of 100 there died,.....	9—10.....	4—5*
Mean duration of the disease, 28—29 days.....		20—21 days.
The cost of medicines under the allopathic treatment is almost twice as much <i>per diem</i> as under the homœopathic system for the whole disease.		

"From all this any person may himself draw the necessary conclusions. To me it appears that this much at least is incontrovertibly proven.

"1st, That, granted Homœopathy is a do-nothing system; yet, Allopathy, with its much-doing, frequently does harm to the patient.

"2d, That, granted Homœopathy is productive of positive results; in this respect it can well stand a comparison with Allopathy.

"So once again, *what is the inference?* We expect an answer from every sensible person, and from Governments—deeds."

[“We subjoin a notice of homœopathic treatment, as applied in the 4th Regiment of French Hussars, as confirming the just inference deducible from Dr. Kurtz's facts, viz., that under homœopathic treatment, the mortality is smaller, the duration of illness shorter, and the expense much less.”]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT, as applied to the Sick of 4th Regiment of French Hussars during the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834;—remarkable results obtained by Homœopathic Treatment during the years 1835, 1836, and the first six months of 1837.

\* That this result, deduced from all the facts collected, approaches pretty nearly to the truth, is best seen when the several results given by homœopathic and allopathic institutions in the same place and season, consequently under the same circumstances, as far as possible, are placed side by side. Thus, in the General Hospital of Vienna, in the year 1838, there died 13-14 per cent., in the Hospital der Barm. Schwester, only 5-6 per cent.; in Leipzig, 1839, in the Jakobshospital, 11-12 per cent.; in the Homœopathic Institution, only 4-5 per cent.

**NUMERICAL STATEMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO THE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEARS 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, AND 1834.**

YEARS.	DISEASES.	Number of Patients.	Number of Days.	Total of Patients.	Total Number of Days.
1830	{ Fevers..... Wounded..... Venereal..... Cutaneous....	272 50 27 6	11,237 1,045 2,579 104	355	14,965
1831	{ Fevers..... Wounded..... Venereal..... Cutaneous....	121 83 103 5	8,077 2,011 3,117 98	312	13,303
1832	{ Fevers..... Wounded..... Venereal..... Cutaneous....	271 99 185 10	10,114 3,138 185 200	565	13,637
1833	{ Fevers..... Wounded..... Venereal..... Cutaneous....	212 103 120 17	9,524 1,210 3,290 240	452	17,264
1834	{ Fevers..... Wounded..... Venereal..... Cutaneous....	257 166 119 14	5,250 3,873 4,867 210	556	14,199

*Observations.*—The total number of patients of the regiment sent to the hospitals during five years, all but one month, amounts to 2240, the duration of the illness amounts to 73,368 days; the expense of which, at 11d. per day, amounts to £3521 : 19 : 5. Which sum was paid by the Government to the hospitals, besides the additional expense incurred by the transport of patients to the hospitals allotted for venereal affections.

"These papers would require no comment from us, were it not that numerical statements of an abstract kind, as the per-centage of mortality, and such like, fail to impress the mind so strongly as when exposed in the form of illustrations.

"Of course, a diminution of the mortality of any hospital, being merely the negative statement of the more effectual attainment of the object of all hospitals, the restoration of the sick to health, is of such paramount importance, that, supposing it to be admitted that the mortality in homœopathic hospitals was, *cæteris paribus*, less than in allœopathic, there could no longer be a ground for any controversy. For those who persist in practising any method of medicine which they know to be attended by a greater mortality than some other method within their power, are clearly guilty of the death of a given number. Be this number small or great, if it only be a certain number, there is no one who would not shrink from the guilt of even one unnecessary death. We shall not, therefore, enter into a computation of the numbers which might be saved, were the homœopathic system generally adopted; feeling assured, that if it were but believed that more would certainly be saved, the adoption would necessarily follow. We shall content ourselves with an illustration of the saving in money to an institution like the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, from the shorter time required to cure by the homœopathic than the ordinary method.

"We find that the average duration of cases, allœopathically treated, is 29 days,—while that of those homœopathically treated is only 21 days. Supposing the number of patients annually treated to be 4,148, which is about the number of those treated in the Infirmary, and that their food costs £3,526, as it does there, this would give about 6½d. a-day as the expense of each patient. The total number of days required to treat all the patients allœopathically would be 120,292; the number of days required to treat them homœopathically would only be 87,108; giving a difference of 33,184. And while the expenditure for food during the period required by allœopathic treatment would be £3,526, the sum required under homœopathic treatment would only be £2,553 5s.; giving a difference in favour of the latter of £972 15s. To this we may add £500 for allœopathic medicine, which would increase the sum to about £1,472 15s. Thus, if Homœopathy were adopted in an institution like the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, there would be a saving to the amount of nearly £1,500 a-year of public money.

"We must, however, bear in mind that this saving in money is a double or a three-fold benefit, for, by shortening the time of the confinement of a patient, while it saves the contributors the expense

of his maintenance, it likewise restores him sooner to his family, who may be, and probably are, reduced to great straits by his disability to earn their food, and it gives a vacancy in the establishment for the relief of some other patient who would otherwise be excluded from want of room. For the want of funds and the want of room, not the want of patients, fix the limits to the relief of the sick poor in this country."

*From the New York Homœopathic Examiner, iii. 192.*

"TO THE INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON AT AUBURN, N. Y.

"GENTLEMEN,—Your attention is respectfully solicited to the following statement of facts, illustrating the comparative merits of the two systems of *Homœopathic* and *Allœopathic* practice, in the Hospital of the State Prison at Auburn during the past year. In making this communication, I wish to be understood that nothing is intended in derogation to the practice of Dr. Pitney, as I consider it as an ordinary result of allœopathic practice.

"The results are from the reports of the Inspectors of the prison and their correctness may be relied upon.

"What renders them particularly interesting is the fact, that they are the results of two consecutive periods of practice, by two physicians, neither of whom expected at the time that his practice would become matter of review, or a subject of comparison with the practice of another.

"It is fair then to conclude, that as far as the test has been carried, it does equal justice, of which none has a right to complain:—

#### HOMŒOPATHY.

From the 2d day of December, 1841, to the 3d day of April, 1842, during which period homœopathic medicines were administered in all severe cases of hospital practice, the number of deaths was - - - - none.

The hospital was left on the 3d of April, with no individual confined to his cot by sickness.

#### *Bills for Medicine as per Report.*

		dol.	cts.
1841, November	-	-	none
" December, T. M.	-	-	
" Hunt	-	-	2 77

#### ALLŒOPATHY.

From the 3d day of April, 1842, at which time Dr. Pitney took charge of the hospital, until January 1st, 1843, the number of deaths was 7.

My successor had on the 1st January six confined with severe sickness, and others in the hospital.

#### *Bills for Medicine as per Report.*

		dol.	cts.
1842, June, T. M. Hunt		14	80
" " R. Steel	-	7	57
" " R. Muir	-	1	50



HOMŒOPATHY.			ALLŒOPATHY.		
		dol. cts.			dol. cts.
1842, January, R. Steel	14	12	1842, July, R. & M. Wat-		
" " R. & M. Wat-			son (alcohol)	7	50
" " son (alcohol)	7	50	" " B. Fosgate	-	10 49
" February	-	none	" Aug S. Sears	-	1 50
" March, T. M. Hunt	18	23	" " C. Reed	-	11 38
" " R. Steel & Co.	13	00	" Sept. R. Gridley	-	41 07
" " B. Fosgate	-	10 50	" " T. M. Hunt	-	49 90
" April	-	none	" " R. Steel	-	55 70
" May, O. Reed	-	5 50	" Oct. O. Reed	-	1 50
			" " J. Gridley	-	5 50
			" " B. Fosgate	-	10 31
			" " T. M. Hunt	-	19 18
			" " R. Steel	-	31 63
			" " R. & M. Wat-		
			son (alcohol)	14	00
Medicines in all for seven			Medicine in all for five months,		
months, 71 dollars 62 cents ;			283 dollars 53 cents ; 56 dollars		
10 dollars 23 cents per month ;			68 cents per month ; 680 dollars		
122 dollars 76 cents per annum.			16 cents per annum.		

"All of which is respectfully submitted by your humble servant,

"E. HUMPHREYS,

"Late Physician to the Auburn State Prison.

"Cayuga, Tocsin."

*Report of Cases treated at the London Homœopathic Dispensary, Ely Place,  
and the London Homœopathic Medical Institution, 17, Hanover-square,  
from October, 1839, to May 1, 1844.*

Acute and Chronic Diseases.		Total.	Cured.	Nearly Cured.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Relieved.	Treatment dis-continued.	Beginning their treatment.	Dead.
Cerebral affections, Apoplexy, Encephalitis, &c.	126	28	2	18	11	25	29	0	3	
Epilepsy, Paralysis, Mental Affections, &c. &c.	104	48	2	5	1	11	28	5	4	
Amaurosis, Deafness, Deaf and Dumb	89	26	1	3	13	24	11	11	0	
Cataract, Fungus, Fistula, &c.	24	5	0	4	1	2	10	1	0	
Ophthalmia, and Scrofulous Ophthalmia	80	57	4	1	11	1	6	0	0	
Gastritis .. .. .	417	166	10	26	106	81	0	23	5	
Enteritis .. .. .	55	27	6	6	1	6	8	1	0	
Uterine Ovarian Affection, Metritis	81	36	1	5	4	20	6	9	0	
Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	253	89	8	18	0	77	49	9	3	
Gastro-entero-metritis .. .. .	180	42	7	23	35	61	2	8	2	
Gastro and Entero-bronchitis .. .. .	141	88	9	8	10	0	17	8	1	
Gastro-entero-bronchitis and Catarrh	217	113	6	8	14	40	23	7	6	
Pneumonia, Pleuritis, Hydrothorax	74	42	2	2	2	15	4	3	4	
Hooping-cough .. .. .	42	36	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	
Phthisis .. .. .	224	65	9	15	15	4	75	23	17	
Influenza .. .. .	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dysentery .. .. .	48	34	0	0	3	1	6	2	2	
Quincy, Stammering, and Dropsy .. .. .	28	14	2	2	6	1	0	3	0	
Cutaneous Diseases, Scirrhus and Cancerous Affections .. .. .	179	90	5	11	22	15	30	6	1	
Scrofulous Affections .. .. .	107	36	5	8	12	15	19	8	4	
Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections, &c.	105	44	7	7	12	21	10	4	0	
Rheumatism and Bruise, &c.	76	19	0	1	8	29	16	3	0	
Erysipelas, Smallpox, Scarlatina, &c.	38	28	2	1	1	0	0	6	0	
Typhus Fever .. .. .	26	12	4	2	3	1	3	1	0	
Disease of the Kidney, &c.	9	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	
Fistula in the Anus .. .. .	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead Affection .. .. .	14	5	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	
	2753	1180	94	178	291	458	354	145	53	

53 death in 2,753 cases, gives 1 death in 51 $\frac{1}{3}$  cases.

*Tabular View of cases treated from 1st August, 1843 to 31st July 1844, by the Leipsic Homœopathic (polyclinical) Institution.*

BY DR. FRANZ HARTMANN.

*From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, xxvii. 148.*

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Came only once or twice.	Died.	Remaining.
Acne punctata - - -	1			1		
Agrypnia - - -	1			1		
Amaurosis - - -	1			1		
Amblyopia - - -	3			3		
Angina faucium - - -	7	5		2		
Ardor ventriculi - - -	1	1				
Arthritis chronic. - - -	5	1		3		
Asthma humidum - - -	5	2		3		
Atrophia - - -	9	2		3	3	1
Balanorrhœa - - -	1			1		
Blepharophthalmia - - -	1			1		
Bubo rheumat. - - -	3	1		2		
Bubo syphilit. - - -	1			1		
Cardialgia - - -	28	11	3	10		3
Caries in orbita - - -	1					1
Caries olecrani - - -	1		1			
Caries ossis femoris - - -	1					1
Catarrhus acutus - - -	25	19	1	5		
Catarrhus chronicus - - -	11	4		7		
Cataracta - - -	2			2		
Cephalalgia - - -	1			1		
Chlorosis - - -	3			2		1
Cholerine - - -	5	4		1		
Colica - - -	4	2		1		
Combustio - - -	1					1
Commotio cerebri - - -	1	1				
Condylomata - - -	5	2		1		2
Congestiones ad pectus et caput - - -	7	3		3		1
Contusiones - - -	13	13				
Coryza vehementiss. - - -	1	1				
Corrosiones in præputio - - -	1	1				
Coxarthrocace - - -	2	1		1		
Crepitatio tendinum - - -	1	1				
Crusta serpiginosa - - -	2	1			1*	
Deformatio unguium - - -	1			1		
Dentitio difficilis - - -	1	1				
Diarrhœa aquosa anteced. purpura - - -	1	1				
miliari - - -						
chronica - - -	1			1		
c. tussi - - -	1	1				
dysenterica - - -	3	3				
infantis - - -	9	9				

\* Was only two days under treatment.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Came only once or twice.	Died.	Remaining.
Dolores rheumat. antecedente scabie	1					1
Dyspnoea anteced. febre intermittente - - -	1			1		
Dysecoia - - -	5	1		4		
Dysenteria - - -	2	2				
Dyspnoea a thoracis deformitate -	1			1		
Eczema rubrum - - -	5	1		2		2
Entropium - - -	1			1		
Enuresis - - -	4			3		1
Epilepsia - - -	4			4		
Epiphora - - -	1			1		
Erysipelas - - -	5	3		2		
----- chronicum - - -	2	1		1		
Erythema solare c. urticaria - -	1	1				
Exanthema herpet. in superciliis -	1			1		
----- syphilit. - - -	1					1
Febris catarrhalis - - -	8	7				1
----- gastrica - - -	5	5				
----- gastrico-rheumat. - -	4	4				
----- hectica ex carie cruris exorta - - -	1			1		
----- intermittens - - -	6	5		1		
----- rheumatica - - -	6	6				
Fungus digiti pedis sinistri primi	1			1		
Furunculi - - -	3	2		1		
Gonorrhoea - - -	28	13	4	9		2
----- c. orchitide - - -	1	1				
Hæmoptysis c. phthisi tuberculosa incip. - - -	1	1				
Hæmorrhoides cœcæ - - -	2	1		1		
----- vesicæ - - -	1			1		
Helminthiasis - - -	5	1		3		1
Hemicrania - - -	1					1
Hepatitis chronica - - -	1	1				
Herpes annularis in antibrach. -	1			1		
----- exedens - - -	1			1		
----- Zoster - - -	1	1				
Hordeolum induratum - - -	1			1		
Hydrops ascites - - -	1				1	
Hygroma patellæ - - -	2	2				
Hypochondria - - -	1			1		
Hysteria - - -	1			1		
Icterus - - -	2	2				
Inanitio - - -	1	1				
Induratio glandular. colli et submax. -	7	4		3		
----- glandulæ mammæ - -	1	1				
----- hepatis - - -	1			1		
----- telæ pharyngis mucos. -	1					1
----- testiculī - - -	1		1			

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Came only once or twice.	Died.	Remaining.
Inflammati articuli pedis sinistr.	1					1
genu chronica -	1			1		
glandularum axillæ -	1	1				
telæ cellulossæ -	1	1				
Intertrigo -	2	1		1		
Ischias rheumatica -	1			1		
Kyphosis -	1			1		
Leucorrhœa -	4			1		3
Manus congelatæ -	1			1		
Marasmus -	1	1				
Mastitis -	1	1				
Mentagra -	2	2				
Metrorrhagia -	2	1		1		
Miliaria -	1	1				
Molimina graviditatis -	3	2		1		
menstruationis -	2	1		1		
Molluscum in capite -	1	1				
Menostasia -	1			1		
Morbilli -	10	8		1		1
Myelitis chronica -	1			1		
Neuralgia facialis -	1					1
Nubecula in cornea -	1					1
Obstructio chronica -	2	2				
Odontalgia -	36	35		1		
Oedema pedum -	3			2		1
Ophthalmia catarrhalis -	9	7		2		
morbillosa -	1	1				
scarlatinoza -	1	1				
scrofulosa -	9	2		7		
Orchitis -	2			2		
Otitis -	1	1				
Otorrhœa -	2			1		1
metastatica c. tabe nervosa anteced. purpur. miliar.	1	1				
Ozaena syphilitica -	1			1		
Panaritum -	2	2				
Paralysis incompleta -	1		1			
Paralysis spinalis -	1				1	
Paresis -	3	2		1		
Parotitis -	3	2		1		
Parulis -	7	5				1
Pemphigus -	1	1				
Perniones -	4	1	1	2		
Peritonitis -	1	1				
Phthisis laryngea -	1			1		
tuberculosa -	12	1		7	2	2
Physconia -	1			1		
Plethora abdominalis -	5	4				1

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Came only once or twice.	Died.	Remaining.
Pleuritis - - -	1					1
Pleurodynia - - -	4	4				
c. chloasmata hepat. - -	1					1
Pleuropneumonia - - -	1					
Pollutiones diurnæ - - -	1	1				
Polypus nasi - - -	1			1		
Proctalgia - - -	1			1		
Prolapsus uteri c. metrorrhagia -	1					1
Prurigo - - -	7	1		6		
Psoriasis - - -	1	1				
Raucedo - - -	1			1		
Rhagades in manibus - - -	1					1
Rheumatismus acutus - - -	11	6		5		
chronicus - - -	6	2	1	1		2
oruris c. exanth. herp. - -	2	1		1		
pectoris c. asthmate - - -	2	1		1		
Sarcocele - - -	1			1		
Scabies - - -	19	8	5	5		1
Scarlatina - - -	4	2			2	
Scrofulosis - - -	14	4	2	8		
Spasmi abdominales - - -	6	4	1	1		
a dentitione - - -	1	1				
vesicæ - - -	1		1			
Status gastrico-biliosus - - -	1	1				
gastricus - - -	6	5				1
pituitosus - - -	1			1		
Stomacace - - -	6	6				
Stranguria - - -	1			1		
Subluxatio claviculæ - - -	1			1		
pedis - - -	1					1
Suffocatio - - -	1				1	
Syphilis - - -	15	7	1	5		2
Taenia lata - - -	2			1		1
Thoracis deformatio - - -	1			1		
Tinea capitis - - -	3	3				
Tussis convulsiva - - -	2		1	1		
Ulcers herpet c. blepharitis et ectrop.	3		1	1		1
præputii c. balanorrh. - -	3	3				
phagedænica in pede - - -	1					1
scrofulosa in collo - - -	1	1				
varicosa - - -	9	5		1		2
Ulcus lymphaticum - - -	1			1		
Valgus pedis sinistri - - -	1					1
Varicellæ - - -	1	1				
Varicocele - - -	1					1
Vertigo - - -	2	2				
Vulnus in digito - - -	2	1		1		
	608	319	25	194	11	53
Six left to seek other medical advice				6		
Total				608		

## No. III.

THE great object of all medical art being to save life and relieve suffering, there can be no doubt, that of all occupations which man can follow, that of a physician is connected with the greatest amount of responsibility; and it is equally plain, that it is, therefore, the bounden, obvious duty of every medical man, to notice, examine, and test every new subject connected with his profession which holds out any reasonable prospect of being an improvement. If he would be enabled by it to save only one human being more than he can by the ordinary means, he owes it to himself and to his patients most carefully to investigate that subject, however difficult, tedious, and complicated the task may be. Any one, the least acquainted with medicine as an art, is aware how much less than the friends of suffering mankind could wish, it is able to accomplish its difficult object. That the auxiliary branches of medicine have been brought to a high degree of perfection, no one will ever deny; but it is equally certain, that the main portion of medical science, namely its therapeutic branch, has lagged wofully behind the others, and that the radical cure of chronic disorders, which is and remains the principal test of all medical art, is as uncertain and precarious as it was fifty and a hundred years ago. One would therefore naturally suppose, that any real improvement in practical medicine would be hailed with joy by those engaged in its exercise, and that even any new discovery, holding out a distant hope of improvement, would induce them to study, examine, and practically test it. This, however, is not always the case, as the history of Homœopathy sufficiently proves. Homœopathy comes openly forward as a logically correct system, proclaims the discovery of a therapeutic law, therefore promises certainty where there was hitherto uncertainty—simplicity and clearness where there was complication and obscurity; and fifty years' experience has proved this to be not an idle dream, but a plain, incontrovertible truth. Yet, do the majority of medical men study, examine, and test, the truth or untruth of that system in a manner which the importance of the subject alone would seem to make imperative? We regret to say that a scientific inquiry into the matter has hitherto been a rare exception, and that the principal weapon with which that system has been combated is that of abuse, sometimes of the very lowest description. This kind of opposition cannot, of course, naturally produce any lasting effect on any one, and least upon those who consider the amount of actual benefit con-

ferred upon sick people as the only criterion of the value of medical theories. Although the friends of Homœopathy care personally very little about such attacks, yet they deem it a pity, for the sake of both the science and those who suffer, that precious time should be lost in this kind of opposition. The Committee of the Irish Homœopathic Society have therefore thought it advisable in order to induce, if possible, those persons who hitherto have so unscrupulously indulged in unworthy abuse of the system in this country, to abandon this fruitless mode of opposition and to *place the whole question upon purely scientific grounds*, to publish some specimens of criticism on the subject such as they have appeared in the public Press. The Committee trust that by taking this step they will attain their object, and that much unpleasantness may thus be avoided for the future. These productions do not require a commentary, and every impartial reader may now judge for himself whether they are worthy of scientific men, or in any way justifiable in the investigation of a medical question of the highest importance, whilst the community anxiously and confidently look up to the profession to establish its truth or untruth.

I.—*From the Dublin Medical Press, of Dec. 11, 1839.*

"The *Materia Medica Pura*, and the *Organon of the Art of Healing* of Hahnemann, are their text-books; these, with a few others, form their whole library. In the *Materia Medica Pura*, under each drug we find a long list of the symptoms which each medicine, in microscopic doses, is said to produce, and consequently which each must cure: and in a work by another homœopathic writer, the symptoms are given and arranged underneath the several headings—the medicines which are antidotes to or specific against them.

"Thus any one who can afford to purchase these works may set up at once for a homœopathist. The system consequently opens a wide field, and offers extraordinary facilities for impostors to profit by, and we may be sure they will not be slow in availing themselves of it. The time too is favourable. St. John Long is dead, and people are beginning to tire of swallowing Morison's universal medicines. Homœopathy as a species of quackery has the advantage at least of novelty; and this to the uninitiated who in matters connected with medicine are generally loudest in praise of what they understand least, is something.

"No system or plan of treatment ever has had a fairer or more impartial trial: and none has ever been found so utterly destitute of pretensions. But the truth is: It is not in hospitals—it is not in

public that Homœopathy flourishes. No! it is in private practice, in the dark.

"That such a mixture of false reasoning, of unfounded assertion, and of erroneous conclusions, should not have acquired for the homœopathic doctrine many advocates among professional men, is not to be wondered at. It has been tested in Germany, the country in which it had its origin, and it has been found wanting. It has failed also in Russia. It has been proscribed in Italy; and it has been scouted from France, since the Academy of Medicine made their report upon it, and pronounced it to be absurd. In these countries 'a chosen few' have followed the system, probably with more benefit to themselves than service to the public.

"In fact the basis upon which the doctrine rests is contrary to the experience of all medical men, from the very infancy of the science down to the present day.

"Its premises are false, inasmuch as it supposes that different medicines possess the property of developing the symptoms of particular diseases. Consequently its conclusions must be false in administering these remedies as antidotes.

"The system is absurd, inasmuch as the medicines which it administers, whether from their original inertness or from the inconceivably minute doses in which they are administered, cannot possibly effect any change.

"It is pernicious, inasmuch as it is calculated to retard the science of medicine, by shutting up all the avenues to its improvement.

"It is mischievous, inasmuch as it pretends to employ specifics against every disease, and is thus calculated to lead to the worst forms of empiricism.

"It is irrational, inasmuch as to relieve a symptom is not to cure a disease.

"It is hazardous, inasmuch as it professes to cure all diseases without bleeding in any form or shape, and denounces the use of blisters, issues, emetics, purgatives, mercury, and opium, in the treatment of disease; and—

"It is dangerous, inasmuch as in acute diseases, such as inflammation of any important organ, permanent disorganization must inevitably be produced before the medicines which it administers, could, by possibility, produce any effect.

"Born and nursed in Germany, that fatherland of wild phantasies, this curious doctrine has been diffused over Switzerland and Italy, has entered France and reached Lyons, and even Paris. Like every novelty, it blinds and infatuates many for a time. When we hear of old established practitioners, not to mention numerous



younger men, who cannot possibly be influenced by selfish or mercenary motives, forsaking their accustomed ways, and embracing the most ridiculous hallucinations as the only truth; can we explain such an occurrence in any other way than by reflecting how many other absurdities have, for a time, been tolerated, admired, adopted, and applauded,—then ridiculed, scoffed at, and despised?

“‘That Homœopathy will ever take root in this country,’ says Dr. James Johnston, (the talented editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*,) ‘except as a branch of trade to make money amongst our wise aristocracy, the patrons of St. John Long & Co., we may safely deny. That money will be extracted from the pockets of our gentry by these fooleries, we have no doubt; or that lords will be found to verify the cures of Homœopathy, as easily as they were to attest those of St. John Long.

“‘Homœopathy is an admirable system for high-lifed humbug. The medicines are all secret—all to be furnished, prepared, and exhibited by the homœopathic doctor. The doses, too, are infinitely smaller than grains of mustard-seed, and they have no other taste than that of sugar.

“‘All incurable diseases are to be removed or annihilated with certainty—‘*cito, tute et jucunde*’ is their motto. Need we say more? St. John Long and Morison may shut up shop: their burning liniments and cholera-facient pills are all on the *contraria contrariis* system.

“‘The apothecaries’ hall—the great chemists—nay, every little chemist and druggist must soon go to the parish, since the five-hundredth part of a grain of quinine will be an enormous dose, and a pint of laudanum will serve all England for twelve months. But to be serious, if doctors can be such fools as to attempt the cure of *real* diseases by homœopathic remedies, and if patients can be such fools as to trust their bodies to such hands—why, then, they are fools on both sides; and we shall have plenty of the *similia similibus*, but a woful lack of the *curantur*.’”

*From the same, January 1, 1840.*

“Patience and temper give way, in reading of cures of the most inveterate diseases, local as well as general, effected by infinitesimal doses of such substances as muriate of soda, crude antimony, magnesia, chalk, &c. &c.

Their reasoning is employed to shew that the more a substance is divided, the greater is its effect, or in plain terms, the *weaker* it is made, the *stronger* it is—just as if a single fibre of wool would keep a person warmer than an entire coat or blanket. But the charlatanism

of the business is, that after parading this *Materia Medica* of *NOTHINGs*, they write popular books (chiefly in French,) pompously setting forth the application of their 'doctrine' to the various diseases, local and general, to which humanity is liable, and persons in the highest rank in society, captivated with the splendour of the books, and boxes elegantly furnished with globules, the product of the infinitesimal division, for the most part, of insignificant and inert substances, set to practising on their friends and families, and on such of the poor as submit themselves to their care; and this they can do with the greater ease, being free from the toil of bleeding, blistering, &c., these immunities, (like 'no tithes no taxes,') being held out as allurements to obtain adherents."

*From the same*, February 15, 1843.

THE HOMŒOPATHY HUMBUG.

"We publish the following account of this branch of medical industry, and defence of those engaged in the case of poor Lady D—, for the edification of our readers. The professor of the 'new science' complains that he is not used as a gentleman or a physician, and we venture to ask whether one who takes people's money, under the pretence of curing their diseases with nothing, is entitled to such consideration. He excuses the worthies who treated Lady D—, and M—, by reminding us of 'the numerous deaths which daily occur under the hands of the most able professors of the old practice.' An amusing kind of defence; admitting the fact, but pleading the custom or usage in defence. We hope and believe that the time is fast approaching when such folk must come prepared with some better defence to answer before a tribunal less easily satisfied than that now appealed to. We hesitate not to assert the state of the law as regards these matters is disgraceful to the criminal jurisprudence of the country, and a reproach to the legislature, which, overlooking such abominations, is perpetually dabbling in matters ten times less important:—"

[Here follows Dr. Curie's letter.]

*From the Same*, May 31, 1843.

"ANOTHER VICTIM OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"We learn from the journals that a son of Lord D—, has followed his mother to the grave, from accumulation of mucus in the air-passages in whooping-cough treated by infinitesimal doses, it does not say of what, but it is little matter. We do not pretend to be acquainted with the particulars of this case, but relying on the state-

ment as given, we venture again to ask—is this to be endured? Are people's lives left so unprotected that the whims of feeble-minded husbands or parents, or the necessities of unprincipled and unscrupulous traders, are to be held as a justification of such desperate proceedings? We every day hear of trials for murder, and manslaughter, and homicide, and of verdicts declaring a death to be natural, or owing to some particular cause. We also see men put on their trials, convicted and punished for causing death by culpable negligence, wanton disregard of precautions, or criminal ignorance; yet do we every day see persons, notoriously guilty of allowing people to die of diseases which they could cure by well known remedies and treatment, walking abroad and openly triumphing in the impunity with which such crimes are treated. Now, it comes to this: Is there or is there not a law in this country by which a man, who sees a fellow-creature perishing before him and refuses to save him, no matter for what reason, can be punished? For instance: Suppose a man falls into the water and is struggling for life, and that another in a boat, within reach of him, instead of throwing out a rope to him, throws a straw; is that man guilty of a culpable homicide or murder, or is he to be justified in so doing, because he entertains some nonsensical scruple about saving drowning men? We do not pretend to say what the law in such a case may be, but we do say that any man who acts so, deserves to be hanged just as much as the most abandoned villain. If this be so, then what does the medical practitioner deserve who seeing before him a patient labouring under a disease which he well knows can be relieved or cured by certain remedies, and allows that patient to die without administering these remedies, because indeed he does not practise in that way; what, we repeat, should be the punishment of such a man? Now, Lady D—, and her son died of diseases beyond the control of medical aid, or they did not, and it is openly and publicly stated that they perished the victims of a system adopted by certain men to enable them to obtain money. Why, then, has there not been a coroner's inquest, and why have not all parties concerned, whether principals or accessaries, been put on their trials? Nay, why have they not themselves called for that inquiry which the nature of the case demands?"

*From the same, July 12, 1843.*

#### DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF HOMOEOPATHY.

"It appears that old *Hahnemann*, the inventor of the Homoeopathy humbug is dead, having protracted his existence, by infinitesimal

doses of nothing, to eighty-eight years, greatly to the consolation and edification of the patrons and patronesses of quacks and quackery. The newspapers give the following account of his life and adventures :—

“ ‘ Dr. Hahnemann was born in 1755 at Meissen, of poor parents, and owed his education to the great aptitude for learning he gave evidence of at the little school where he was first placed. He was received doctor in physic at Heidelberg\* in 1781, and discovered in 1790, the new system which he afterwards designated Homœopathy. He continued until 1820 his experiments and researches on his new system, and then published the results of his labours, under the title of ‘ *Matière Medicale Pure*.’ In 1829 he published his ‘ *Theory of Chronic Diseases and their Remedies*,’ of which he gave a second edition in 1840. To these works must be added his ‘ *Organon de l’Art de Guérir*,’ which ran through five editions. He also published nearly 200 dissertations on different medical subjects; and he did all this whilst occupied with patients which took up from ten to twelve hours a day. He had the satisfaction of seeing his system after half a century’s existence, spread over every part of the globe; and just before his death he learned that Homœopathy was about to have a Chair at the University of Vienna, and hospitals in all the Austrian states, at Berlin and at London.’

“ ‘ He owed his education to his great aptitude for learning.’ What a prodigiously fine little fellow! But this is the history of all the heroes who had their lives written. When some of his disciples come to compose his eulogium at large, we shall certainly have it recorded, that when a mere infant he built his mud pies of a most enduring mortar, composed of a pinch of lime to a heap of road scrapings, and that his great delight was to poison his grandmother’s ducks by stirring the water of the pond with the brass ferule on the end of his grandpapa’s walking staff. ‘ He was received doctor in physic at Heidelberg,’ says the *Commerce*, which does not surprise us, seeing that this same Heidelberg is, we believe, one of the diploma shops of Germany where gentlemen who ‘go up the Rhine’ for High Dutch medical honours, rejoice to find them. But above all things he ‘discovered’ in 1790 the ‘new system,’ which he afterwards designated Homœopathy, and a notable discovery it was for him and his disciples, enabling them to carry on a system of cheating, with homicide, in defiance of the laws, and without fear of God or man. It was not however a new discovery, but a verification

\* Hahnemann was received Doctor of Medicine at Erlangen, and not at Heidelberg, in 1779.

of a long established truth, that there is no absurdity or wickedness too great or extravagant for the credulous multitude to adopt; no form of iniquitous quackery which, if plausibly and boldly put forward, will not secure its devotees and patrons. There were and probably are among the dealers in this form of imposture some feeble-minded creatures, incapable of distinguishing the most obvious truth from the most palpable falsehood, who believe, or persuade themselves that they believe what they assert to be true respecting this 'system;' but the great majority of them know well that the success of their schemes rests upon the fact, which every one admits, that diseases are neither necessarily fatal nor necessarily permanent, but on the contrary that the greater proportion of them disappear as they came, without our being able to assign a reason, and that the business of the physician is very often merely to look on and watch the progress of the mischief, reserving his remedies until necessity demands them. Instead, however, of honestly and fairly admitting this, these mean unprincipled fellows invent a plausible lie, and tell the sufferer from some trivial malady that they—not Nature—cure them, and that the same remedy which is thus successful in one is successful in all cases; a position which compels them to resort to a course still more criminal and culpable. To establish their 'system' they are driven to the obvious alternative of relying on it exclusively, or occasionally resorting to some other—a course which would shake confidence in its universal applicability, and so spoil the speculation. They, therefore, boldly undertake to arrest the most formidable diseases by the same trumpery remedies with which they pretend to have cured trivial maladies, and the consequence is, that in so doing, they are the cause of much loss of life and permanent injury of health. This, however, seems neither to give or cause them any trouble. Death has no terrors for them, provided the 'system' works, and the money comes in. That men should be found so wicked and abandoned is nothing wonderful, but that such practices should be tolerated by civilized nations is surprising. The case is simply this—a man is attacked by disease, the treatment of which is well understood, and its cure by such treatment all but certain (?); a person pretending to cure this disease by other means is called in, and instead of adopting the proper treatment, subjects the sufferer to a process which he knows well is not so efficacious, or indeed efficacious at all, and the man dies. The question now arises as to the cause of death, and with it the question whether it is lawful to be accessory to this death by thus withholding the means of preventing it; no matter whether or not it is the 'system,' or in other words, the trade or calling of the

party accused. That a man so acting is guilty of manslaughter, culpable homicide, or even murder, we have no doubt; and that certain folk who ride in their coaches, and live in fine houses on the wages of their iniquities in this way, should be expiating their crimes in Australia, we have also no doubt; but circumstances alter cases, and criminals, patronized by silly lords and conceited ladies, are not to be treated like vulgar felons. Oh! but then says the recorder of old *Hahnemann's* merits, he continued his 'experiments for thirty years,' and then 'published' the results of his labours in a book which ran through five editions. What a convincing proof of the truth of his 'system!' The book was in fact his advertisement, and the five editions part and parcel of his stock in trade. But he had the satisfaction to learn just before his death that Homœopathy was about to 'have a Chair' at the University of Vienna, and hospitals in all the Austrian States and at Berlin, which may, for aught we know to the contrary, be the case, seeing that the countries which afford the Mesmers, the Hahnemanns, and the Priessnitzs, are very likely to erect asylums for the victims of their impostures. In fact, the Germans are a dreaming, credulous people, simple, sincere, and generally honest, but of all the people in the world they are the last from whom we would select a committee to inquire into the truth of Homœopathy, Hydropathy, or Animal Magnetism, or indeed of any other pathy which has vague surmises, and unproved assertions for its foundation, and flimsy theories for its support. There is also to be a 'Chair' in London, says the biographer, and nothing is more probable: if any thing was to be gained by it, we believe that a Chair might be found in London for any professor of any branch of industry."

*From the Same, December 6, 1843.*

**"A POOR-LAW-UNION HOMŒOPATHIST.**

"It appears that a parish 'surgeon' in England of the name of Newman, has been dismissed by the Poor-law Commissioners for practising, as it is called, 'homœopathically' on the poor people entrusted to his care; the College of Physicians having been first consulted, and their opinion obtained that such persons are unfit to act as medical officers of Unions. On this decision we have to congratulate our readers, because we consider it to be the first step gained toward discountenancing the reckless and criminal trifling with the lives and health of the people which disgraces the administration of the laws in these countries. That any person should have had the audacity to practise such an experiment, if

even an experiment it can be called, on those to whom he was bound to afford the most efficient relief in his power, might surprise us, were we not aware of the impunity enjoyed by unscrupulous persons acting in this manner in England. In fact, it appears that so completely and exclusively are the people at the other side of the channel engrossed by the pursuit of wealth, that whatever contributes to that end is held to justify the means by which it is attained. If a poor unprotected varlet in an obscure corner is caught killing a child, or poisoning an old woman with his nostrum, he has the coroner or the crown solicitor on his back; but let a host of rascals come forth slaying all before them, and straightway they are not only tolerated, but protected and patronised. However as we have said, this decision is a point gained toward an abatement of this nuisance, and the removal of this blot on the moral character of the country. Competent authority in one department has practically interrupted, and it is to be hoped finally interdicted the practice of this branch of suspicious medical industry, as far as it is concerned.\*

\* It is only fair to add the following in relation to this affair, which we copy from the *British Homœopathic Journal*, v. p. 185.

“ To her Majesty's Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset House, London.

“ We, the undersigned, being the Poor entitled to parochial relief, residing in the several parishes forming District No. II. of the Wells Union, in the county of Somerset, learn with extreme regret, that an attempt has been made for the removal of Mr. Newman from the situation of medical officer of this district, and beg leave to assure you, that we have ever received the utmost attention in sickness from him, and derived the greatest benefit from his medical treatment, and we pray that we may have the advantage and privilege of his attention and treatment extended to us by his continuing in office.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1843.

(Signed by 838 Poor.)

“ The Guardians passed a severe censure on the arbitrary and unjustifiable conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners, and sent me the following vote of thanks :—

“ ‘ Wells Union, Poor Law Union Office,  
Wells, September 2d, 1843.

“ ‘ MY DEAR SIR,

“ ‘ I have great gratification in handing you the inclosed copy of resolutions and vote of thanks from the Board of Guardians (with the seal of

It now remains to be proved whether base and unprincipled persons can still with safety avail themselves of the weakness of feeble-minded lords and ladies, or of the purse-pride of wealthy but ignorant plebeians, to prosecute their nefarious trade: it remains to be proved whether or not puerperal convulsions and the inflammatory stage of chincough are to be treated with infinitesimal doses, or gouty old gentlemen prematurely put into wet winding-sheets, because relatives may be consenting parties to the proceeding. The time, we predict, is approaching when the hideous deformity, and alarm-

office attached) for your valuable services to the sick poor under your care during the period, seven years and five months, you have been Medical Officer to this Union.

"I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

"HENRY BADCOCKE,  
*Clerk to the Guardians.*

"To George Newman, Esq., Surgeon, &c.,  
Glastonbury."

"WELLS UNION.—COPY OF RESOLUTIONS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE WELLS UNION, AT THEIR WEEKLY MEETING, HELD THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1848.

"Moved by the Rev. Peter Lewis Parfitt; seconded by Henry Seymour, Esq., and carried unanimously: 'That a vote of thanks be given by this Board to George Newman, Esq., for his attentive, humane, and successful treatment of the sick poor under his care for the last seven years and five months, the period he has been the Medical Officer of the Glastonbury District of this Union.'

Colonel Coles, *Chairman, (Ex-officio.)*  
James Garrod, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*

#### EX-OFFICIO GUARDIANS.

General Sir James Bathurst,  
The Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville,  
The Rev. Canon Barnard,  
Thomas Porch Porch, Esq.  
Henry Seymour, Esq.

#### ELECTED GUARDIANS.

Mr. Austin,	Mr. Richard Holman,
— Berryman,	— Hayes,
— Burgess,	— Keen,
— Culliford,	— Masters,
— Davies,	Rev. P. L. Parfitt,
— P. Fry,	Mr. Perkins,
— Thomas Lax Gilling,	— Powell,
— Gould,	— Roach,



ingly dangerous tendency of the medical system of England, as regards the lives and morals of its population, must attract attention. No one ever dreamed of such a thing as the murder of persons for dissection, until Burke and Hare proved the existence of the practice, so now do few suspect what may be going forward where the practice of medicine, with all its responsibility, is permitted to the very dregs and outscourings of society. It may be said that we speak too strongly, and that we exaggerate these evils, but we do not. Perhaps these observations may not be applicable to the case

Mr. Hardwich,  
— Hippisley,  
— John Holman,

Rev. Daniel Tremlett,  
Mr. Teek,  
— Watts.

"Also, Resolved unanimously: 'That the Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to Mr. Newman, with the seal of office attached to the same.'

(Signed) ROBERT BARTLETT COLES, *Chairman.*  
(Seal.)

"Henry Badcocke, *Clerk to the Guardians.*

"A copy of the above was sent to the Poor Law Commissioners.

"Of the motives of one man who, because I refused to purchase his practice, turned round and became my accuser; of another who, forgetting the dignity due to his rank and cloth, condescended to break through the covenances of society, and solicit patients for a protégé; or of the medical man who, regardless of the etiquette of the profession, bore round recommendatory missives to other medical men's patients, I shall say nothing. The facts stand on record, and let the public judge them.

"I boldly appeal from these proceedings to all honorable men of my profession, however opposed to me in opinion; I ask them, could any one of them have thus acted? I feel that an indignant 'No!' will be the ready response. Granted that an honorable man from principle might have wished my removal, and laboured to carry that wish into effect, he would at least have proceeded to the work with clean hands; not acted for the sake of personal aggrandisement or the mean gratification of a petty revenge.

"The conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners has been at once arbitrary and unjustifiable, in removing an officer contrary to the wish of the Guardians and of the Poor who were placed under his charge. Success is the great test both of a practitioner's skill and of the efficacy of the means he employs to combat disease; yet the poor are taken out of his hands and placed under a system which, however experienced may be the medical man who acts upon it, can never produce results like those which I have stated.

"The refusal of the Commissioners to furnish a copy of the memorial

before us, but it suggests them, and we are determined to lose no opportunity of expressing such an opinion on the subject as may protect Ireland from contamination. This Mr. Newman is, we conclude, only a credulous person, incapable of making due discrimination between facts and plausible assertions, but we are quite sure that the majority of his brethren know well what they are about. The following is the opinion of the College of Physicians:—

“9335, B.—43.

“*College of Physicians, Pall Mall East,*  
*June 27, 1843.*

“GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Royal College of Physicians to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 10th inst.

to the Guardians, resembles rather the proceedings of the Inquisition or Star-Chamber, than those of an English Board of authority. Is an individual to be condemned and deprived of his situation without knowing the full extent of the charges against him, or the names of his accusers? Even the very *wording* of such document might insinuate falsehoods either upon his character or skill which he, the party attacked, has no means of repelling. At all events let this apply in my case as it may, the precedent is a most dangerous one.

“The letter of the College of Physicians is a tissue of absurdities. A medical man practising a species of hybrid system, if it deserves the name of system, is perfectly eligible. No one who has studied Homœopathy and felt the immense advantages it has given him over disease, can ever return to those methods which his past experience has proved uncertain and fallacious, which are ‘those methods of treatment which have received the sanction of authority, and are recommended by usage and long experience.’ Take for example bleeding; some boldly bleed to syncope, while others will again only use the lancet in extreme cases, and others denounce it as murder. How very seldom in the most simple cases of disease do we find medical men agreed upon the course to be pursued! All this fine sounding verbiage amounts to nothing.

“I consider that a legal qualification allows an individual to practise and to employ the means best calculated, in his own opinion, to relieve suffering and cure disease. Is free agency in medicine to be bound in the fetters of the College of Physicians—the body that expelled the second Hippocrates, the immortal Sydenham, and persecuted Jenner and Harvey?

“With respect to legal liabilities, an action, civil or criminal prosecution, will always hold good for *mala praxis* under any system of medicine. Moreover, all my patients are treated homœopathically with their own ‘full knowledge and consent.’

“When Homœopathy, as it must eventually, becomes the established system, this letter will stand upon record as one of the many great and ridiculous blunders committed by the College of Physicians.”

(7970, B.—43,) that they have carefully considered the question therein proposed to them, and are of opinion that a person who practises exclusively the homœopathic system is altogether unfit to be appointed to the situation of medical officer of a Union.

"Although such a person may be legally qualified to practise as a surgeon and apothecary, yet if he chooses to adopt a new and unrecognized system, to the utter exclusion of all those methods of treatment which have received the sanction of authority, and are recommended by usage and long experience, it is clear that he must do so under a heavy responsibility, attaching, in the case of a medical officer, not to himself only, but ultimately to the Guardians who appointed him and the Commissioners who failed to cancel such an appointment. Against a person so practising, unless it were with the full knowledge and consent of his patients, any of them who conceived that he had been improperly treated, and had thereby sustained an injury, might have ground for an action for damages; and if death were to ensue under his care unexpectedly, he might be criminally prosecuted.

"But the pauper patients of a Union can neither choose upon what system they will be treated, nor, if they should think themselves or their relatives injured through improper treatment, is it likely that they could find the means of seeking the redress which the laws might possibly award them.

"The foregoing considerations appear to the College to be conclusive against the propriety of appointing a person who professes to practise exclusively an unrecognized system to the medical charge of a Union. They deem it unnecessary, therefore, to advert to arguments of a medical nature, which might be adduced to the same effect; and they leave it with confidence to the judgment of the Poor-law Commissioners to decide as to the course which it will be proper for them to pursue in this matter.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D., Registrar.

"To the Poor-Law Commissioners."

*From the Dublin Medical Press, May 22, 1844.*

"HOMŒOPATHIC LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

"The following although calculated to lower the parties concerned in the estimation of sober-thinking persons, is instructive; proving as it does to simple people who look up to persons of rank and wealth as guides, that weakness and ignorance is not confined to any particular class. The fellows who trade in this department of medi-

cal imposture will no doubt appeal to this gathering of one hundred and fifty 'gentlemen' as a most conclusive proof of the success of the humbug they live by; but we will venture to say, that amongst these their admirers were to be found as many egregious fools and solemn asses as ever congregated to celebrate any other piece of tomfoolery. This is just the class from which the quack derives his support. The pampered lord, the bloated gourmand, and the enervated debauchee, vie with the wealthy busy-body, the fussy patronizer, and the consequential layer-down of the law, in their efforts to promote these disgraceful outrages on common sense and common decency. Some people would say—what a shame to see an Earl and a Lord, and two M.P.'s, with a Major and etcetera's, presiding at such an exhibition; but we say no. They labour in their calling, and display the weakness of their natures, the defects of their education, and the destructive influence of their habits. We will venture to say that there was not in the whole party one single man of common sense or judgment, unless placed there by the owner of the concern to manage the rest:—

“LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTION, 17, HANOVER-SQUARE.

“A public dinner in aid of the funds of the above Institution was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, yesterday. About one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, comprising all the delicacies of the season, provided by Messrs. Staples.

“The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton presided; and was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. C. P. Leslie, M.P., Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., Major Jackson, &c.

“After the cloth was drawn, the Noble Chairman proposed ‘The Queen,’ and the usual loyal toasts.

“The Chairman then proposed the ‘Army and Navy,’ coupling with the toast the health of the Duke of Wellington, who (he observed) was a subscriber to the Institution.

“The noble Earl then gave ‘The London Homœopathic Medical Institution, and success to Homœopathy.’ The noble Lord in proposing the toast, observed that the Report which would be read to the Meeting, would demonstrate the gradual but certain advance which Homœopathy had made in this country, and the signal advantages which had resulted to science from that system of therapeutics in alleviating the distress, in ameliorating the ills, and in healing the diseases to which flesh is heir. His desire and the desire of those who were now assembled, was to support an institution in which the

merits of the system of Homœopathy might be fairly tested, and in which its principles might be examined minutely though publicly. The science of Homœopathy had now existed for nearly half a century; every year, in spite of the obstacles with which it had to contend, it had made greater advances in this country; and though it had not yet attained perfection, they must remember many years of diligent toil and labour were required before such a system could be perfected. The toast was drunk with three times three.

"The Secretary then read the Report, from which it appeared that the receipts of the Institution, from July, 1838, to August 1, 1842, were £525 16s. 8d.; the payments during the same period amounted to £1,392 14s. 9d., leaving a balance against the Institution of £866 18s. 1d. The receipts from August 1, 1842, to May 1, 1844, had been £2,329 11s. 3d., and the payments had amounted to £2,210 14s. 6½d., leaving a balance in favour of the Institution of £118 16s. 8½d. The total number of patients treated at the Institution from October, 1839, to May 1, 1844, had been 2,753; of whom 1,180 had been cured, 94 nearly cured, 178 much improved, 291 improved, 458 relieved, and 53 patients had died.—The Report stated that in 224 cases of consumption treated on homœopathic principles 65 patients had been cured, 9 nearly cured, and 17 had died.

"Lord Robert Grosvenor, in proposing the health of Mr. William Leaf, the founder of the Association, stated that that gentleman had himself defrayed the debt of £866 against the Institution, up to August, 1842.

"The memory of M. Hahnemann, the founder of the system, and other toasts were afterwards drunk.

"Among the donations announced were the following:—The Earl of Wilton, 30 guineas; Lord Robert Grosvenor, 20 guineas; Mr. George Coles, 10 guineas; the Earl of Shrewsbury, 2 guineas; the Countess of Shrewsbury, 2 guineas. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Rainsford."

"Oh! but says William Leaf, the 'founder of the charity,' through his mouth-piece, the Earl of Wilton, 'see how the Duke of Wellington himself subscribes to us.' Now we all know that the Duke can fight a good battle, but of the doses of medicines or the diseases they cure, he knows no more than the horse he rides upon. All this proves is, that he was wheedled out of a sovereign by some of the fraternity, and that he thus has inadvertently lent his name to the promotion of a dangerous and criminal experiment. The Lord Wilton congratulates the wisecracks surrounding him on 'the gradual and certain advance which Homœopathy had made in this

country, and the signal advantages which had resulted to science from *that system of therapeutics.* We congratulate our readers on the happy consequences of the march of intellect, and the diffusion of knowledge, when lords are found discoursing scholarly and wisely on the effects of remedies 'in healing the diseases which flesh is heir to.' The cream of the jest however came with the dessert, when it was announced that William Leaf had generously and charitably defrayed out of his own pocket a debt of £866, incurred by 'the Institution.' There is an example for all medical philanthropists, and a proof of the lengths to which humane feelings and a wish to serve our fellow-creatures will drive persons anxious to befriend the human race. The confession at the end, that fifty-three poor people had been slain by this joint-stock company of charlatans, we should laugh at were we not compelled to think more seriously on such results of the licence and toleration afforded to traders in human life."

*From the Dublin Medical Press, October 16, 1844.*

"AMATEUR HOMŒOPATHS.

"This world of ours has evidently become the paradise of simpletons. A great lord, with sundry fine gentlemen, it seems, have taken it into their heads to turn huma-paddy doctors, and have actually opened shop in the fashionable locality of Swift's-row. Here is their advertisement *verbatim et literatim* :—

[Here follow the advertisement of the dispensary, and the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee. The Medical Press continues,]—

"Are these only weak and credulous people, or is there amongst them any one or more making tools of the rest and 'going snacks' with some medical rascal behind the curtain? In our last number but one we showed that beyond a doubt there is such a thing as a going of snacks between laymen and quack doctors, and convinced we are that a certain, apparently disinterested advocate of hydro-pathy in this city, has a beneficial interest in a concern of that kind. That Long, the rubbing doctor, had patrons deeply interested in the success of his abominable impostures, the proceedings after his death toward providing a successor abundantly prove; and it is most probable that Salmon, the fistula-curer, has some friends among the ladies who patronise his institution for diseases of the rectum, who feel a peculiar interest in its success. That any of the gentlemen named in the above advertisement would for a moment descend to any such baseness is, of course, utterly out of the question; but we know too well the workings of such undertakings not to be satisfied that the real parties implicated seldom appear in the play-

bill. At all events, we will watch the proceedings of these very foolish persons, and if we be not greatly mistaken, will prove to them that we care just as little for lords or fine gentlemen as we do for other busy bodies who dabble in matters they do not understand; and bring discredit on pursuits with which they have no concern. We tell them once for all, that practitioners of Homœopathy are neither more nor less than medical swindlers taking money under false pretences, and that there can be no doubt whatever that great numbers have lost their lives in consequence of their nefarious practices: so let those who consort with them look to it, for as surely as they live they shall be made answerable for the consequences, if tangible cases of manslaughter can be brought home to persons in their employment."

*From the Same of April 28, 1845.*

"SUCCESSFUL CASE OF HYDROPATHY.

"The following, from a contemporary, reminds us that the watering season is commencing. The death of the 'industrious and wealthy citizen' will, we have no doubt, give a fillip to business which has latterly been rather slack:—

"**'THE COLD-WATER CURE AGAIN.**—An industrious and wealthy citizen who died within the week, is supposed to have been prematurely the victim of homœopathic treatment or the cold-water system, in which, though a strong healthy man, he indulged immoderately, in the mistaken fancy of its infallible virtues, as a sovereign remedy for all the ills which flesh is heir to.'

"This, and similar cases, suggest a curious question:—Has a man a right to kill himself by quackery? Suicide is felony, and was formerly punished as such by ignominious sepulture in the highway; and if a man die from the negligence or want of skill of his doctor, it is manslaughter. Can a man, therefore, be found guilty of self-homicide after his death, if he destroys himself by Hydropathy or Homœopathy? No question we believe exists as to the right of relatives to 'give a chance' in this way to lingering invalids. It would, indeed, be cruel to deny one's friend such a comfort when every one hears of the successful results."

*From the Same of July 9, 1845.*

"NOBLE HOMŒOPATHS.

"What a picture does the following afford of the miserable victims of quackery. No shame, no feeling, no consciousness of that feebleness of mind and body which makes them the prey of the

swindler and the associate of the cheat! Yet such do the vulgar worship, and such, too, they delight to imitate:—

“‘HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.—The festival announced by public advertisement for the increase of the funds by which the homœopathic principle is to be carried out, and, as it is contended by its votaries, made universally beneficial to the community, was celebrated on the 25th ult., at the Albion Tavern, Alderagate-street, where Mr. Staples, the landlord, administered the good things calculated for convalescence, in anything but the infinitesimal doses prescribed for the sick and suffering. About eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner at half past six o'clock; Lord Wilton presided, supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Dr. Curie, and other patrons and supporters of the system. The usual loyal and national toasts having been drunk with the honours, the noble chairman proposed success to the Association, and professed his unqualified belief in the truth of the principle upon which its therapeutical labours were conducted. This toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, the health of Mr. Leaf, the founder of the Association, of the chairman, of Dr. Curie, and of several other gentlemen present, patrons of the system, were drunk, and those gentlemen returned thanks. A collection was then entered into, and subscribers and contributors announced by name as is usual in such cases. The efforts of the Association, according to the printed statement of the statistics of diseases, deaths, and cures, is most favourable for their assertions of the efficacy of the means they employ, and the company present testified their sense of the strength of their convictions of its importance by the manner in which they received the toasts in immediate connexion with the system. The motto of the Association,—‘*Similia similibus curantur*,’ may admit of some breadth of interpretation. Those who are as yet incredulous to the merits of the system have translated these words ‘simpletons are cured by persons equally silly.’”

*From the Same, July 16, 1845.*

THE SECRETS OF HOMŒOPATHY—HAHNEMANN AND HIS SYSTEM.

By Dr. SCHUBERT, of Dramburg.

“We hear it continually asserted that Hahnemann placed no confidence in the powers of nature in curing disease; but, from my intercourse with him, I am quite satisfied that no physician ever trusted more to the *vis medicatrix nature*. It requires, indeed, but very little reflection to enable us to perceive that it was through the closest acquaintance with the curative powers of nature that Hahnemann



was led to adopt his new system of medicine. I have heard him declare that he looked with contempt upon medical practice, and he thought that a patient would be none the worse if left to himself. He had a thorough conviction that all curable diseases might, under proper attention to diet, be removed by the efforts of nature alone; he looked upon these as his sheet-anchor. On one occasion he said to me—'I give medicines but very seldom, although I always prescribe small powders! I do this for the sake of keeping up in the patient's mind the firm belief that each powder contains a particular dose of some medicine! Most patients will get well by adopting a simple mode of living, and by placing a boundless confidence in their medical attendants. Ordinary practitioners know nothing of this practically, although they are always talking of the healing powers of nature. If a patient recover under their treatment, they immediately ascribe it to the nauseous drugs which they have poured into him, although these commonly do more harm than good.' He never hesitated to promise recovery to every patient without concerning himself about the nature of the malady; and I have seen some most ludicrous results follow these predictions. His plan was to demand for the cure, in the shape of a fee, a good round sum—one-half to be paid down—*unlimited confidence* in his treatment—doses of sugar of milk, and a particular diet! The dieting, which simply consisted in the denial of all stimuli, he considered to be absolutely necessary in order to allow nature to have free play. *Unlimited confidence* in the treatment was his great support in carrying out this system; and he invariably insisted upon this from every patient, well knowing that it was the important secret of life and death in such cases. Further, he used to observe—'We must not attend patients for nothing, or let them have even a pennyworth of medicine gratuitously; the greater the sum paid for physic and physician, the greater is the confidence placed in both.'

"The foregoing, quoted in the *Medical Gazette* from *Casper's Wochenschrift*, is accompanied by the following sensible remarks by the editor of that journal:—

"It is to be regretted that Hahnemann's followers do not display the candour of their master. The secret of the apparent success of homœopathic treatment has been long known; but it is satisfactory to have it confirmed by so free a confession on the part of the founder of the system. Some of the homœopathists allege that the '*small powders*' contain active principles brought, by trituration, to a *spiritualized* state! And this is the answer which we have heard seriously given to the objection, that in their globules you cannot, by the most delicate chemical test, detect the smallest quantity of the

substance said to be present (sulphuric acid, for example). We believe that the 'small powders' act in the way suggested by the founder of this gross delusion ; but the disciples go farther than the master. We knew a case in which sugar of milk was prescribed, with a promise of cure, for a patient labouring under confirmed amaurosis ! Why are not such impostors prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences ? ”

*From the Same, September 3, 1845.*

#### MEDICAL WITCHCRAFT.

“ We copy the following from an English provincial paper, if for nothing else, to show the inconsistency of newspaper writers : one day, blazoning forth the feats of Mesmerists, Hydropaths, and Hc-mœopaths ; the next, discoursing scholarly and wisely about the ignorance and superstition of rustic professors of medical witchcraft :—

“ ‘**SUPERSTITION IN THE 19TH CENTURY.**—In the back settlements of the parish of Margaret Roothing, a young man, who lives with his mother, had been for some time grievously afflicted with intermittent fever and ague ; physicians had visited him in vain, he still remained ill, until a cunning woman was consulted, who resides between Epping Forest and Ongar, and the charmer's prescription runs as follows :—‘ That a small nut should be cut in twain, the kernel extracted, and a live spider placed in the shell, which was to be sewn up in a bag and worn round his neck, and as the spider wasted so would the fever leave him.’ The charm was procured, the patient positively wore it, and as ‘ the whole matter was in a nut-shell,’ of course he soon recovered, and (says our correspondent) is able to undertake his harvest. We should have thought such ignorance could not have found a resting place in the darkest nook in Essex, but our correspondent assures us, in solemn phrase, he is not cracking a joke upon the nut-shell.’—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

“ Now, the writer of the above would be greatly astonished, and perhaps offended, if told that this statement is probably true, and still more surprised if informed that in this consists the whole secret of the Homœopaths, Hydropaths, Mesmerists, and other medical swindlers. It cannot be denied that powerful impressions made upon the mind, especially if that mind be naturally weak, or enfeebled by neglect, mismanagement, or debauchery, remove certain conditions of the animal economy, producing distressing symptoms, which we call disease ; and this very interruption or diversion of the paroxysm of intermittent fever is a signal instance of it.

“ The man above alluded to had a regular paroxysm of intermit-

ting fever occurring at the usual period, more from a habit established in his frame than from the influence of any existing organic disease, and this habit was broken or diverted by the train of thoughts or hope of recovery induced by the spider in the nut-shell, just as the dyspeptic valetudinarian is diverted from his complaints, real or imaginary, by the drop or powder of the wonder-working homœopath. This, however, is not the only foundation of the system of the medical cheat. He has two other facts upon which he relies. Most diseases disappear in time as they run their natural course, or they are caused and continued by indulgence of appetites, want of bodily exertion, and other bad habits. To gain time for the spontaneous cure of the disease, the homœopath claims a long trial for his infinitesimal doses, and 'at the same time' slyly alters the diet; habits, and mode of life of the patient. All this, however, is effected by the basest practices and the most disgraceful subterfuges. Falsehood, deception, imposition, and grimace, are his weapons, and cheating is the object to which he devotes himself. The old woman who furnishes the spider in the nut to cure the ague is sincere; she believes in the virtue of her remedy, and may be an honest woman. The quack laughs in his sleeve at the credulity of his victim, knows his remedy is a humbug, and is necessarily a rogue. But what then? Is he the worse because he is a rogue? Not at all. He is a smart man and goes a-head, and rogues in other lines admire his dexterity. Besides, he makes small talk for young ladies, and speculation for old ones; enacts lion for the vulgar, and spaniel for the gentle; and taken altogether, has become a necessary member of society as it is."

*From the Same, September 10, 1845.*

After adverting to the circumstance that many persons of the higher classes were patrons of St. John Long, the paper continues:—

"They are all equally ignorant, all equally uneducated. The rustic can dig and plough, can sow and reap. The lord knows a little Greek and some Latin, and the lady can speak French, and perhaps Italian, but the one party is just as incapable of reasoning as the other, as unable to distinguish truth from falsehood. Nay, we will go farther and state, what we believe every man of experience will admit—that of the two, the lower order of society exhibits much more of common sense, shrewdness, and observation, in matters medical, than the higher. We should be glad to know whether any man would venture to practise Homœopathy, Hydro-pathy, or any other 'pathy, openly and avowedly on the poor in Ire-

land, or whether any practitioner could safely talk the same nonsense in the wards of his hospital that he pours forth in private practice. No; the quack-fancier is the creature of that section of society, in which persons can afford to be fools. Men who live by their wits must have the *quid pro quo*. People will say that this is not so; that they know many quack-fanciers, hydropaths, homœopaths, or mesmerists, who are successful lawyers, good generals, wealthy merchants, great politicians, and so on. So they may; but let them just pluck off the wig, and close the book of the legal homœopath, and if he does not turn out an ass on cross-examination, let our theory be held untenable. So of the mercantile patron of Hahnemann or Priessnitz. Take him out of his counting-house, or off 'change, and analyze his mind, and if he does not prove a mere money-grub, let it be said that we are all in the wrong. Then of the women. The female quack-fanciers are, without exception, fools; and what is worse, they are very generally old and ugly. Needle-nosed, ferret-eyed, and grisly, they require but a broomstick to furnish them forth on a journey. Here, again, we shall be told that we are all in the wrong, for that many young, handsome, and witty women are quack-fanciers. But no; there is no singularity in such folk. They want to be in the fashion, and to scrape acquaintance with fine ladies, who believe in medical miracles; besides, if Mrs. Grundy has a *soirée*, and cannot have a Harry Lorrequer or Nicholas Nickleby, she must put up with the doctor that wrote a book or lectured at the Society, to enact lion, and make small talk for the ladies. In fact, the resources and ramifications of quackery are without limit. It is in unison with the spirit of the day, and suited to the present disjointed state of society; but we hope and believe that its triumph is ephemeral. In the meantime, however, the danger to our profession is, that men seeing the success of quacks, may think it necessary to follow their example. Several have done so even already; but let others beware how they follow the example. The moment quacks multiply, the attraction ceases to operate. It is the novelty and singularity of the thing which gives zest to it. At the moment we write, a case in point presents itself. A correspondent inquires whether a man who 'turns' homœopath should be allowed to hold a dispensary, or be recognised as a member of our profession, or a Fellow of the College to which we belong? We answer with an emphatic negative. The man who does so, no matter what his necessities may be—no matter how much it may be his interest to pander to the vile follies of a circle of imbeciles,—must cease to be a member of the medical profession, and

must become disqualified to hold any public situation. We even go farther, and assert, that by taking such a step, he resigns his place in society as a man of honour and a gentleman, and takes his position as a liar, cheat, and swindler !”

*From the Same, September 31, 1845.*

“MESMERISM AND HOMŒOPATHY IN DUBLIN.

“The days of Hydropathy are evidently numbered, and except where used as a screen or fence to disguise the family hotels, carried on by medical innkeepers, we hear little of it. The two other humbugs,—Homœopathy and Mesmerism,—however still linger on, but judging from present appearance, we suspect they ‘wane apace.’ In Dublin a feeble effort is made to prolong their existence by newspaper puffing, mock-lecturing, advertisements, and private canvassing by dupes and confederates ; the result, however, proves that the flavour of novelty having evaporated, some equally powerful stimulant is wanted to sharpen public appetite. As a homœopathic whet we have just had an experiment made in the shape of a controversy in the newspapers touching the ‘cure’ of the epidemic pleuro-pneumonia in cattle by homœopathic doses of arsenic. My dear This assures my dear That, all the cows, heifers, bulls, bullocks, and calves in his part of the world, have been most happily preserved, to the great joy of their delighted owners, by this ‘simple mode of cure ;’ while my dear That assures my dear This, that in his ‘locality’ a most fortunate gentleman, who had lost many head of valuable cattle, having tried ‘*every known remedy*’ ‘cured’ several cases by arsenic. Think of that, ye dealers in common hackneyed remedies ! None of your trumpery bleeding and purging, your antimony or mercury, but arsenic ; awful, fatal, deadly arsenic !! How wonderful, and yet what a triumphant victory of our doctrines over the errors of medical science ! Behold the exemplification of our ‘*similia similibus* !’ The distemper kills cows to a certainty, so does arsenic,—*ergo*, arsenic cures cows of the distemper. Well, what’s the secret of all this ? Just this.—Something new, something startling, was wanted to revive the pungency of the original powders, and what so likely as the wonder of curing by a deadly poison ? This, however, is not a new trick ; it was the secret of Turnbull, the famous professor of ‘aural and ophthalmic surgery.’ The prussic acid cure of opacities of the cornea tickled the fancies of quack-fanciers, just as the arsenic-cure of pneumonia may tickle the fancies of the admirers of Homœopathy in Dublin. But was it the ‘*similia similibus*’ which

suggested this transition from man to beast? Was it some cure of two-legged horned cattle by infinitesimal doses of arsenic which gave the hint to apply it to their four-footed congeners? Be all this, however, as it may, the homœopaths have it not all to themselves; neither can the ladies of that fascinating medical sect boast of an undivided empire, for behold the following announcement which we copy from the newspapers:—"

[Here follows an advertisement relating to Mesmerism.]

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#### ERRATA.

- P. 24, last line, for ' Treatise p.'..... read ' Treatise p. 24.'  
— 77, line 24, for ' symptoms is,'... read ' symptoms are.'  
—111, line 18, for ' inflammation,'.. read ' induration.'  
—124, line 33, for ' which,' ..... read ' as.'  
—150, line 20, for ' take a regular,' read ' take regular.'  
—169, line 14, for ' Hufeland's at,'.. read ' Hufeland's.'

# IRISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

## Committee.

The Right Honorable the EARL of ERNE, Crom Castle, Lisnaskea.  
The Hon. AUGUSTUS JOCELYN, Captain 6th Dragoon Guards.  
The Hon. JOHN MASSY, 2, Upper Merrion-street.  
The Very Rev. JOHN HEAD, Dean of Killaloe, Ballinacloagh, Nenagh.  
The Very Rev. GILBERT HOLMES, Dean of Ardferit, Nenagh.  
JOHN BAYLY, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff for Tipperary, Debsborough.  
MICHAEL U. BAYLY, Esq., Bayly Farm, Nenagh.  
Rev. H. COTTINGHAM, Hollywell, Mount Nugent.  
ROBERT DALY, Esq., 6, Northumberland Avenue, Kingstown; and 16, Upper Sackville-street.  
PHILIP DOYNE, Esq., 10, Merrion-square, East.  
Rev. LUKE FOWLER, Wellbrook, Freshford.  
ROBERT FOWLER, Esq., Rathmolyon House, Summerhill; and 19, Merrion-square, South.  
ROBERT GOING, Esq., Traverston, Nenagh.  
CALEB GOING, Esq., Traverston, Nenagh.  
Rev. W. SMYTH GUINNESS, Rathdrum.  
BENJAMIN L. GUINNESS, Esq., St. Anne's, Clontarf.  
Rev. FRANCIS HALL, Grey Abbey.  
WILLIAM HENN, Esq., Master in Chancery, 17, Merrion-square, South.  
Rev. B. JACOB, Limerick.  
Rev. WILLIAM JAMESON, Swords.  
Rev. THOMAS LLOYD, Kilglass-Glebe, Ruskey.  
JOHN R. MILLER, Esq., Moneymore.  
CHARLES MILLER, Esq., Troitskow, Donnybrook.  
JAMES B. M'GREGOR, Esq., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh, Belfast.  
Rev. GEORGE MORGAN, Moneymore.  
PHILIP NEWTON, Esq., Dunleckney, Bagenalstown.  
CONOLLY NORMAN, Esq., Larkhill, Artane.  
Rev. WILLIAM ORMSBY, Clontarf.  
Rev. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Glebe House, Tallaght.  
JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., Kiltalown, Tallaght.  
ROBERT SHAW, jun., Esq., Kimmage House, Rathfarnham.  
JOHN STRATTON, Esq., Dundalk.  
Major STOYTE, 24th Regiment, Limcrick.  
WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., Trough Lodge, Limerick.  
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Church Hill, Glasnevin.  
ALEXANDER WORTHINGTON, Esq., Newberry, Artane.

## HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION.\*

### Medical Attendants.

CHARLES W. LUTHER, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent, 58, Stephen's Green, East.  
GUSTAVUS A. LUTHER, Esq., M.D., 3, Mountjoy-square, East.  
ARTHUR GUINNESS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Clontarf.

### Treasurer.

LUKE NORMAN, Esq., 29, North Frederick-street.

### Hon. Secretary.

TERENCE T. DOLAN, Mountpleasant-square; and 47, Dame-street.

\* The Committee are in treaty for an appropriate house, and all preliminary arrangements for the opening of the Institution will be shortly completed. They request all those who wish to join the Society as Members, or as Subscribers to the Institution, to send their Contributions as soon as possible to the Treasurer, or any Member of the Committee.





ADDRESS  
OF THE  
IRISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

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HOMŒOPATHY, since its first introduction into Ireland in 1838, has maintained a steady uninterrupted progress in public opinion. Thousands of persons have been cured by it, of both acute and chronic diseases, and many who had been pronounced to be past human aid have been rescued from an untimely grave, or restored to the enjoyment of life, which had previously been a burthen to them.

Such constant and undeniable proofs of its practical excellence could not fail of producing a strong impression in favour of Homœopathy, and leading many to regard that system as decidedly superior in its effects to the ordinary mode of treatment, who are now so thoroughly convinced of its truth and efficacy, that it would be difficult to induce them to place themselves or their families under any other treatment.

Yet it appears to us, who share their deep conviction of the superiority of Homœopathy, to be almost incomprehensible, that, notwithstanding their enthusiasm and fervent zeal, so few of its friends should have a right apprehension of its merits as a science and as a system. When called upon to explain what Homœopathy is, or to defend it, few of its advocates are able to stand upon other than mere practical grounds, and are thus often compelled to be silent, when by a simple but intelligent explanation and defence of its principles they might remove misapprehension, convince objectors, and thus benefit their fellow-creatures.

Among the adversaries of Homœopathy, both professional and unprofessional, we find invariably a total absence of correct

information on the subject; and, therefore, we are not much surprised at their opposition. As far as professional men are concerned, the responsibility attached to the practice of the healing art appears to us so vast and so serious, that we can scarcely bring ourselves to think, that if its professors knew the merits of Homœopathy as a science, and were well acquainted with its great practical resources and advantages, they would reject it as they have hitherto done; and as to its unprofessional adversaries, there can be no doubt that want of information is the almost exclusive cause of their opposition; for they can have little or no private interest in rejecting Homœopathy; and no rational person would wilfully oppose a system, if he knew that it was calculated to remove the sufferings of himself, his family, or friends.

We are the more surprised at this almost general want of exact information on the matter, as the system of Homœopathy, however difficult in its practical application, is so beautifully simple and clear, and in all its parts so conformable to reason and common sense, that every well-educated and intelligent person may acquire a sufficient knowledge of its theory, to enable him to explain and defend it successfully. We are far from recommending unprofessional persons to decide upon questions of practical medicine, the scientific investigation of which ought to be left to those whose peculiar province it is; but, we maintain that every one has a right,—nay, that it is his duty, to inquire, whether a system of medicine, the practical results of which have been so decidedly successful, be in its theory in harmony with sound reason, and whether its success in practice be owing merely to accidental causes, or is the result of the steady application of certain laws of nature, fixed principles, and rules.

Though it cannot be denied that the opposition which Homœopathy has met with in our country from the profession, (and much to their honor as gentlemen be it said), has not been, with a few exceptions, of that crude description which it has been its fate to experience in other countries, yet it is to be deeply regretted, that men of so highly scientific character as the medical profession in Ireland are so justly admitted to be, should not have

taken a more direct interest in the investigation of the truth or falsehood of Homœopathy. They must have known of the great number of extraordinary cures which have been performed by that system in this country, and principally on persons who had often been for years under their own immediate care, and who only applied to Homœopathy as a last resource. Such facts ought to have struck them as worthy of close investigation; they owed such investigation to themselves as well as to the public, who had placed implicit faith in their zeal and in their art, and had a right to expect from them, as guardians of their health, an honest and conscientious inquiry into that new system of practical medicine. We regret to say, that public expectation has hitherto been disappointed.

Yet, on the other hand, it is evident to the adherents of Homœopathy, that its success involves questions of the most vital importance to mankind at large, and as the profession refuse to investigate its merits, the non-professional friends of the system feel themselves reluctantly compelled to take the interests of the cause of Homœopathy into their own hands, and promote them to the best of their abilities. No man of honorable mind, once he is convinced of the truth of its theory, and the vast advantages of its practice, can conscientiously stand by, inactive, and leave its diffusion and progress to accidental circumstances. He knows that thousands of his fellow-creatures, who may be suddenly torn from their families and friends by violent and dangerous disease, or are lingering in the grasp of long-standing complaints on the verge of an untimely grave, might be saved or spared long years of suffering; and, taking this view of the question, a number of the friends of Homœopathy in Ireland, being deeply impressed with its truth and practical importance, have long deemed it their duty, as Christians and as gentlemen, to come forward and try by their united efforts to bring the knowledge and advantages of it (which have hitherto been limited to a comparatively small number), within the reach of their countrymen at large. As a first step towards effecting their intentions, they established, in Dublin, about nine months ago, a Homœopathic Dispensary, where the poorer class of patients might derive gratuitously the benefits of

Homœopathic treatment. They are happy to say, that it has answered their most sanguine expectations, and a large number of applicants have been cured or relieved from long, often apparently hopeless, suffering. Yet, upon further consideration, they have come to the conclusion that, by adopting some additional means, they may more fully carry out their intentions, and advance the cause of Homœopathy in Ireland on a more extended scale.

They have, therefore, resolved upon forming an association for the purpose of promoting the interest of Homœopathy in this country, and hope that, by the combined exertions of its members, they will be able to accomplish what would be impossible to individual efforts.

This association shall bear the name of: *The Irish Homœopathic Society.*

The objects of this Society shall be:—

1. To diffuse a correct knowledge of Homœopathy among the public of Ireland.
2. To bring the advantages of Homœopathic treatment as much as possible within the reach of the poorer classes.
3. To afford the means of proper instruction in the practice of Homœopathy to medical men.
4. To watch over the general interests of Homœopathy in Ireland, and to undertake its defence, if unjustly attacked.

The principal means which they purpose adopting to effect their objects are the following:—

1. The publication of a popular pamphlet on the subject of Homœopathy.
2. The translation of Hahnemann's works into English.
3. The publication of a popular Homœopathic periodical.
4. The establishment of a Homœopathic Clinical Institution for the instruction of medical men in the practice of Homœopathy, and for the treatment of poor patients.
5. The translation of such German and other foreign works, as may be thought useful for the advancement of Homœopathy in this country.
6. The occasional publication of original works of merit on the subject of Homœopathy.

The popular pamphlet shall be essentially destined for unprofessional readers, giving them a clear and concise view of the leading principles of Homœopathy, showing them the points of difference between the ordinary and Homœopathic practice of medicine, and meeting those objections which are constantly brought forward against it. This pamphlet, if attentively perused, cannot fail of giving to an intelligent person a clear view of the system itself, and will enable him to explain and defend it, whenever called upon to do so. We are therefore most anxious that this book should have as extensive a circulation as possible, and we call upon our friends in the metropolis and the country to exert themselves for that purpose. Let them remember, that one of these pamphlets may, by the blessing of God, become the indirect means of procuring health or relief for many a suffering fellow-creature.

With regard to Hahnemann's works, which shall be translated by the Society, it ought to be most emphatically stated, that they have been, are, and ever will be, the true fountain and origin of Homœopathy. It is greatly to be regretted, that the Homœopathic practitioners of Great Britain have not united their efforts for the translation of these invaluable works, rather than to spend their time and money upon the publication of a great many little books, the intrinsic value of the greater number of which is exceedingly doubtful. Up to this time, it is impossible that any person could practise Homœopathy as it ought to be practised, unless he has studied Hahnemann's works thoroughly and perseveringly in the original language. Therefore, all those practitioners in Great Britain, who have taken up Homœopathy seriously and conscientiously, have been obliged, we believe without exception, to learn the German language. Though there have been some valuable books written in English, for the purpose of making professional men acquainted with Homœopathy, yet there is not one which would enable them to practise Homœopathy more properly than any unprofessional person who attempts to treat his friends homœopathically. It is true, that Hahnemann's books have been translated into French, but these translations are most defective, and, with regard to the most important practical works, they are extracts rather than accurate

translations. Therefore, even French Homœopathic physicians, and some of them at a very advanced age, have deemed it their duty to study German, solely for the purpose of being able to read Hahnemann's and other important German books on Homœopathy.

The friends of Homœopathy are most anxious that professional men should study and adopt that system in their practice; yet it cannot reasonably be expected that a man advanced in years, or engaged in daily extensive practice, should be induced to learn a complicated and difficult language for the purpose of adopting a new system, which his feelings prompt him to oppose, rather than to favor. However the public may regret the neglect which a system of such perfect philosophical construction, and of such long-tried practical excellence as Homœopathy, has experienced at the hands of the profession in Great Britain; yet it cannot be denied, that even with good intentions, they have scarcely had the means of becoming its professional advocates. But we have on the other side too high an opinion of the candour and conscientious feelings of the majority of the profession in Ireland, not to entertain the confident hope, that whenever the fundamental works of Homœopathy are brought within their reach by means of careful translations, they will honestly and carefully investigate the subject, and if convinced of its value, boldly and openly step forward, and sacrifice some personal considerations to the interest of so beneficial a truth.

There are three works of Hahnemann, which contain the whole system of Homœopathy:—

1. *The Organon of the Art of Healing*, One Vol., which contains the whole theory of the system.
2. *The Materia Medica*, which exhibits the effects of medicines on the healthy body, Six Volumes.
3. *The Chronic Diseases*, in Five Volumes, which explain his peculiar views of the nature of this class of diseases, and the medicines best calculated to cure them.

The two latter works have never been translated into English: the first has been translated from the fourth original edition, by Dr. STRATTEN, a Dublin Physician, in 1833, but is now out of print. It has been reprinted in America, and published with

additions from the fifth original edition. But its price is so extravagantly high, that few, unless they take a very deep interest in Homœopathy, will purchase it; and on the other hand, however meritorious in itself, it is not so accurate as the translation of such an important work ought to be. The Society, therefore, think it advisable to have a new and accurate translation prepared; and as one of the advantages of an association is to be able to make a pecuniary sacrifice, its circulation among the Public will be facilitated by means of a low price. That volume shall be published shortly after the popular pamphlet when the public mind has been prepared for the reception of a purely scientific work on the subject of Homœopathy. The translation of the two other works of Hahnemann shall appear in monthly numbers, which will make their acquisition easy in a pecuniary point of view, and will also be of great advantage to those who ought to study the *Materia Medica* very carefully.

The importance of a *popular Homœopathic Periodical* is so evident, that a few remarks on this subject will suffice. Its object shall be to explain more fully certain points in the doctrine of Homœopathy, which generally are not well understood, and form the most frequent points of controversy between its friends and opponents. Remarkable cures, which prove the efficacy of that system and its superiority over the ordinary treatment, performed at the Clinical Institution of the Society, or elsewhere, shall be brought before the public. The state and progress of Homœopathy in this country and other parts of the world, as well as remarkable events connected with the system, shall be recorded. This Journal shall also become the channel of defence, should Homœopathy be unjustly attacked, and its friends think it necessary to meet such attacks. It shall also make the public acquainted with what Homœopathy considers the deficiencies of the ordinary treatment, and finally advertise and review Homœopathic books published in Great Britain and elsewhere.

The *Homœopathic Institution* of the Society has two objects. It shall in the first place offer to medical men desirous of becoming acquainted with the practice of Homœopathy an opportunity of



attaining their object. However simple and generally comprehensible the theory of that system may be, its practical application in concrete cases of disease, offers according to the unanimous testimony of Homœopathic Physicians, who have practised it for years, very great difficulties,—difficulties of which the beginner is scarcely aware. To enable the Homœopathic practitioner to arrive at the results which the Public are entitled to expect from the system, a rigorous homœopathic education is requisite. A person may be considered an excellent practitioner of Alloëopathy, and yet be a very indifferent one of Homœopathy; and almost all those medical men, who began to practise Homœopathy upon their own resources, soon felt the necessity of putting themselves under the guidance of experienced practitioners. For that reason most of those gentlemen, who at present practise Homœopathy so successfully in England and Scotland, have deemed it their conscientious duty to remain in Germany, Paris, London, or elsewhere, for a considerable time and at a great pecuniary sacrifice, under the immediate instruction of experienced Homœopathic Physicians, in order to be thoroughly initiated into the difficult practice of that system before they ventured upon practising it themselves among their patients. The larger towns in Ireland eagerly wish for the presence of good Homœopathic practitioners, and unless they can be supplied with men who are thoroughly acquainted with the system, they will fall into the hands of half-informed disciples of the new, and still worse, of half-converted members of the old school, to the detriment of both Homœopathy and those who claim their assistance.

The Society are therefore most anxious that there should be in the metropolis of Ireland an Institution, where those who intend to devote themselves to Homœopathic practice may receive such instruction as will enable them to make an effectual and successful application of the precepts of Homœopathy. It is intended, as soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed, to take a house for the purpose, and transfer the present Homœopathic Dispensary thereto. The Society hope soon to be able to extend the assistance which has hitherto been principally confined to patients labouring under chronic disorders

to those who may be affected by acute disease, by establishing wards for them at the Institution. Pupils will thus have an opportunity of observing the application and efficacy of Homœopathy in that class of diseases. They invite particularly the junior members of the profession to profit by the opportunity thus offered to them of making themselves practically acquainted with a system, the value of which is gradually becoming more understood by the Public

The second object of this Institution is the gratuitous treatment of poor patients. It is, however, to be observed, that, as a careful homœopathic treatment requires a good deal of time, and, as the cases treated are intended to serve as means of instruction, it is evident that their number ought not to be large, as long as the number of attending Physicians is very limited. The particulars relating to this point will be found among the preliminary regulations, which have been adopted for that purpose.

Simple as the objects of the Society are, they could not be carried into effect without the active co-operation of the friends of Homœopathy in every part of Ireland. Those who have observed the salutary effects of Homœopathy on themselves, their families and friends, ought never to forget that it is, therefore, one of their most sacred duties to bring the knowledge of such a beneficial system within the reach of their suffering fellow creatures to the best of their ability.

# REGULATIONS

OF THE

## IRISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

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### COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The Irish Homœopathic Society shall consist of both medical and non-medical members.
2. A Committee of 41 members shall be appointed to conduct all affairs connected with the Society, with power to make by-laws and to add to their number.
3. Homœopathic practitioners, members of the Society, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee.
4. The Committee are to appoint from among their number a Secretary, a Treasurer, and the Medical attendants of the Homœopathic Institution.
5. All officers of the Society shall act in their respective capacities for one year, but may be re-elected.
6. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings, carry on all official correspondence, and take charge of all official non-financial papers of the Society.
7. The Committee shall lay a general Report of their proceedings before the Society at their annual general meeting.
8. A certain number of members shall be requested to act as corresponding Secretaries in different parts of the country. Their functions shall be to promote the diffusion of the Society's publications, to enrol the names of persons desirous of joining the Society, receive contributions, bring medical men into contact with the Institution, further the general interests of the Society in their immediate neighbourhood, and correspond with the Committee.

9. The Treasurer is to keep all accounts of the Society, to receive and transmit to the Bank in connection with the Society all monies proceeding from donations, fees, and other contributions, and shall lay a financial Report before the Committee every three months.

10. As the objects of the Society are of equal interest to all, every respectable unprofessional man may become a member of this Society by sending his name, residence and annual contribution to the Secretary or any member of the Committee.

11. Medical practitioners desirous of becoming members of this Society, must be proposed and seconded at a meeting of the Committee, to be balloted for at the meeting next following.

12. Medical practitioners shall not become members but by the vote of a majority consisting of three-fourths of the members of the Committee present.

13. The election of a medical practitioner shall not be proceeded with until the Committee shall have been furnished with satisfactory evidence of his Homœopathic education; and moreover, with the proofs of his being a member of some recognised University, College or School of Medicine. Diplomas or Testimonials of Universities or Schools of Medicine exacting from their graduates residence during the curriculum of study and personal examination, shall alone be recognised by the Committee.

14. Any practitioner who shall announce by inscription on any public place, or shall publish in any advertisement or circular letter his practice or place of abode, or shall sell his medicines, or shall sell or cause to be sold any secret remedy or nostrum, or shall publish any pamphlet or book in which cases of cure are detailed and the remedies concealed, or shall practice Homœopathy and Alloëopathy indiscriminately, or assume a title to which he has no right, is not admissible as a member; and if such person should belong to the Society and be proved to have committed any of the above acts, or any other act derogatory to the character of Homœopathy or of the Society in public opinion, he shall cease to be a member thereof. These questions shall be decided by a majority of votes at a meeting of not less than ten members of the Committee present.

15. The honorary membership of the Society shall be conferred on distinguished persons non-resident in Ireland by the vote of the majority of the Committee.

#### MEETINGS.

1. The Society shall hold an annual general meeting in the city of Dublin, on the 10th day of April, (from which day of the year 1845, the Society dates its existence,) the birth-day of Hahnemann, at which a general Report shall be laid before the Society by the Committee.

2. The Committee are to meet on the first day of every month, and should such day fall on a Sunday or holiday, on the day following.

3. Extraordinary meetings may be convened upon a requisition signed by ten members of the Committee.

4. Five members of the Committee present shall constitute a meeting, and their resolutions shall be binding. For the purpose of rescinding any resolution, the Committee shall be specially convened, and not less than ten members shall be present.

5. The fifth member of the Committee entering the room to be the chairman of the day.

6. The Chairman to have a casting vote besides his own.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. All publications of the Society shall appear at its expense and for its benefit.

2. No work shall be published by the Society which has not been previously submitted to the Committee and approved of by the majority of members present.

3. Each of such publications shall bear on its title-page the following words—“*Published by the Irish Homœopathic Society.*”

4. The Society being essentially one of unprofessional persons, it is due to the public and to the Society, that the author or translator of any purely professional publication shall assume the responsibility thereof by giving his name in full.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The pecuniary resources of the Society are to proceed from donations, fees, contributions of the members, subscriptions to the Clinical Institution, and the sale of the publications of the Society.
2. Each member shall on his election name the sum of his annual contribution, the amount of which shall be optional.
3. All such contributions shall be paid in advance.
4. All members of the Committee shall be authorized to receive monies proceeding from the sources named and shall transmit them to the Treasurer.
5. A general Report of the financial affairs of the Society shall be laid before the Committee every three months.
6. No account of the Society shall remain unsettled beyond three months.

## THE HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION.

1. Every Homœopathic practitioner who is a member of the Society and resides in or near Dublin, shall be obliged to devote one hour every day of the week to the treatment of patients at the institution.
2. Every attending practitioner shall keep a Journal of the cases under his treatment, which shall be kept in the English language and be open for inspection.
3. Any person may become a subscriber to the Homœopathic Institution.
4. Subscriptions will be received and tickets of admission delivered by all the members of the Committee.
5. Every subscriber shall have for the present the right of sending four patients to the Institution for every pound sterling subscribed.
6. The tickets of admission are to be signed by the member of the Committee who delivers them and by the subscriber himself.
7. No patient shall be admitted whose own name and residence is not marked on the ticket by the subscriber.

8. All medicines shall be given gratuitously.

9. Medical men shall be admitted to all consultations upon presenting a card of a member of the Committee with their own.

10. A Report of the Institution shall be laid before the Committee by the attending physicians at the end of every year.

11. There shall be three classes of patients :

1. Those who receive both advice and medicine *gratis*, upon presenting a Subscriber's ticket.

2. Those who shall receive medicine *gratis*, but pay the sum of 2s. 6d. for each consultation, upon presenting a ticket from a Subscriber marked, "*Paying patient.*"

N.B.—Subscribers may be supplied with these tickets to any amount.

3. Those who shall receive medicine *gratis*, but shall pay the sum of 5s., for each consultation. They are received without tickets.

12. The monies proceeding from the two last classes of patients, shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, to be applied to the payment of the current expenses of the Society, and for the collection of a Hospital-fund.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The foregoing Regulations of the Irish Homœopathic Society may be modified, and new ones added, upon the decision of the majority of the Committee present; but notice of any intended alteration must have been given at least four weeks previous to its being taken into consideration.

2. As it is most desirable that the efficacy of the Society should be as extensive as possible, it is confidently expected that each member will, in his own immediate sphere, endeavour to explain and defend the homœopathic system, diffuse the publications of the Society, engage new members, collect subscriptions for the Institution, and promote the interest of Homœopathy by all means in his power.

*Dublin, 10th of April, 1845.*

